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15 June 1982

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER IN JAPAN SCORES UNITED STATES

SK281532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--The 15 May issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of MINDAN-lining Koreans published in Japan, carried an article headlined "Arson at American Cultural Centre and Stand of Churchman."

The paper says that in connection with this arson in Pusan, 15 persons have been indicted, among them priest Choe Ki-sik arrested and prosecuted on charges of "violating the national security law" and the "hiding of a criminal," and condemns the military fascist clique for slandering and insulting the church and religionists by unilaterally giving a distorted picture of the incident.

Recalling that the subsidized press and pseudo-religionists, at the instigation of power, slanderously called those involved in the incident and the religionists defending them "a certain minority of the indiscreet," the paper continues: But the incident was not an accidental one caused by "the foolish dream of a minority of the indiscreet" as the authorities claim. It was caused by the historic and national contradictions that the United States is controlling one part of our divided country as a logistic base for its world strategy and by the contradictions of political system not free from the puppet status dependent on the United States.

The arson was an inevitable outcome of the aggravation of these contradictions and antagonisms; it was a pulsation of the times for breaking through these contradictions and an expression of the earnest demand of national history. Therefore, we should attach national historic significance to the arson itself as a patriotic struggle for national salvation.

The manifestation of their attitude comes from the national stand of thinking that Mun Pu-sik and others who set fire at the "American Cultural Centre" are not criminals in view of our history and reality but righteous men who chose the arduous road like pioneers, stresses the paper.

CSO: 4120/279

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER IN UNITED STATES SCORES U.S., S. KOREA

SK280928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--HAEOE HANMINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, on 1 May carried an editorial headlined "Subjugation Is Treachery and Independence Is Patriotism" denouncing the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the flunkeyist treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The editorial denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors for trying to apply the "national security law" to the people giving vent to their indignation at the insulting utterances of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the commander of the U.S. forces there calling the South Korean people who turned out to the struggle against fascism and for democracy "rats" and "rude wretches."

When U.S. Vice-President Bush visited Seoul and talked about "the centenary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. relations," the Chon Tu-hwan group of traitors was so overwhelmed with gratitude that it did not know how to behave, it said, and went on: As everyone knows, the "Korea-U.S. treaty" concluded in May 100 years ago was an unequal "treaty" forcing subjugation as shown by its contents.

The first meeting between Korea and the United States before this "treaty" started from the piracy and robbery of a U.S. ship. How were their relations after it!

Historical facts too clearly negate the fact that the United States is the "benefactor of liberation." Not mentioning facts after 1945, it is enough to cite only one fact that the United States approved Japan's annexation of Korea in exchange for its occupation of the Philippines.

The background of the Korea-U.S. relations 100 years ago and stance of the rulers at that time are wholly represented today. The present rulers are more flunkeyist and more anti-national in that they regard their nation as the enemy.

The editorial stressed: "Let us bear in mind that subjugation is treachery and independence is patriotism!"

CSO: 4120/279

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SECOND PART OF RPR WHITE PAPER DENOUNCING CHON

SK280739 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification
in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 May 82

[Second installment of "White Paper" released on 19 May by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification: "Indict the Flunkeyist Nature of Traitor Chon Tu-hwan"--read by announcer]

[Text] Two--(?Great) truth about the traitorous and sell-out (Kwangju).

1. Fascist Tyrannical Rule of the Pro-U.S. Flunkeyist Regime

What the U.S. imperialists hope for from their colony Korea is not democracy but fascism.

The traitorous and flunkeyist nature of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, a pro-U.S. stooge, has clearly been exposed in the fact that it had established a military dictatorship under the behind-the-scenes control of its master and that it is practicing the U.S. imperialist's policy of colonialization and fascization.

During the period of preparation for usurping power, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, with martial law imposed for [word indistinct] days, provided the legal basis for his military dictatorship by revising, from bad to worse, or fabricating a total of 2,400 evil laws and further consolidated the fascist tyrannical system centered around such organizations as intelligence, policy, judicature and prosecution.

In South Korea today, 650,000 intelligence agents and a 532,900-strong police force, including 114,000 combat and ordinary policemen and 418,900 maritime police, security guards and assistant policemen, combined with some 15,000 prosecutors, constitute a tight suppressive net, which is reinforced by 730,000-strong armed forces and 3.7 million-strong homeland reservist corps.

This vast force for suppression serves to safeguard and defend the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the security of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's power.

(?Stephen), former U.S. (?Peace Corps member), indicts South Korea as a police state serving the United States in its strategic interests and as a concentration camp serving U.S. policy.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's nature as nation-selling flunkey is manifested in his fascist tyrannical rule by which he harshly suppresses and obliterates the democratic and patriotic forces and tramples underfoot the people's aspiration for independence, democracy and reunification.

The 17 May violence, which either choked or obliterated every free living thing and extremely fascized society by covering the whole land of South Korea with dark clouds of martial law and a whirlwind of mass arrests and imprisonment, was an unprecedented fascist rule which was committed with the purpose of suppressing the heightened antifascist movement for democracy and overcoming the deepening crisis faced by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

In the process of his committing the 17 May violence, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan said to the then-Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak that Korea cannot exist without the United States and that it was necessary to expand the martial law throughout the nation in order to secure and maintain South Korea-U.S. relations. This kind of outrageous remark is only an example.

In the eyes of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the United States has always been a saviour. For this reason, Chon Tu-hwan never distinguishes between means and methods in serving in the interests of the United States. This pro-U.S. flunkeyist puppet even regards it as a common occurrence to massacre indiscriminately thousands of thousands of fellow countrymen who reject fascist colonial rule. The massacre committed against the masses in Kwangju was a concrete expression of this.

Of course, the true criminal who masterminded the Kwangju massacre in its operation and execution was the traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the boss of the Yusin remnants. The accomplices and those who controlled it from behind the scenes were the U.S. imperialists.

This has been revealed more clearly in the following facts:

When a large-scale demonstration was staged in Kwnagju in protest of the expansion of the fascist martial law on 17 May, former U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen said as follows when he was conveying White House instructions urging Chon Tu-hwan to take special precautions in order to prevent the situation from deteriorating: You cannot bring the situation in Kwangju under control by sending the martial law troops into Kwangju or by trying to maintain order with the help of the police force. You have to take this opportunity to foster the pluck of the paratroopers. The best way to make the resisters give up is by merciless suppression. When the shouts raised in Kwangju leap to such places as Seoul, Pusan or Taegu, it is dangerous. Action should be taken immediately.

Wickham, the former commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea, hurriedly returned to Seoul from his home leave in Washington, positively masterminding Chon Tu-hwan, babbling that weapons are indispensable for politics and killing hundreds of thousands of the Kwangju population will harm nothing.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who received a special directive from the U.S. imperialist masters, mapped out the plot to commit a massacre in Kwangju. Then, he clamored to the airborne troops: "You can kill 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens," and "cruelty is the first virtue of a soldier."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, under the U.S. imperialist masters' special favor and instigation, besieged Kwangju and perpetrated a massacre reminiscent of an offensive against a city by mobilizing five brigades of airborne troops, reserve and regular divisions under the command of the Korea-U.S. combined forces command, armored corps and howitzer and missile units.

The paratroopers, who took drugs, indiscriminately killed about 20,000 of the Kwangju citizens and students, regardless of their age and sex, resorting to various ways of committing murder.

History tells of crimes committed by countless fascist murderers and traitors. However, it does not know such a pro-U.S. traitor and truculent human butcher as the murderer Chon Tu-hwan, who massacred fellow countrymen in a merciless manner to maintain the U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial rule.

It was the U.S. imperialists who raised a shout of joy, extolling their stooge Chon Tu-hwan, when Kwangju was soaked in the sea of blood and filled with corpses.

At dawn on 27 May 1980, the officers of the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. forces command in South Korea, who received a report from Chon Tu-hwan on the complete conquest of Kwangju and suppression of the Kwangju uprising, spared no praise, saying: Great. There is no one but General Chon Tu-hwan who shows such great love towards the United States.

The White House and the Pentagon babbled: We are very satisfied with the restoration of order in South Korea. No element of nationalism is tolerated in South Korea--U.S. colony. Regarding nationalism as one obstacle on the road to realize treachery and flunkeyism, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who betrayed the nation as a pro-U.S. stooge long ago, mercilessly suppressed dissident politicians and figures, including Mr Paek Ki-wan, the director of the Institute to Study Paek Pom Ideology, Mr (An Chong-pil), the former chairman of the Liberal Tong-a Committee to Defend Freedom of Speech and Rev (Yim Ki-yun), a pastor of the Pusan Central Methodist Church.

The rascals of the Defense Security Agency arrested them--those who, concerned over the future of the country, protested against the fascist tyranny of the treacherous clique--on charges of violating martial law, imposed bestial torture on them and then beat them, leaving them dead or seriously wounded.

In particular, the hooligans imposed heinous suppression on politicians who either criticized the United States from a national viewpoint or showed a positive response to the North Korea's proposal for reunification. Mr Kim Tae-chung was one of the targets of such suppression. Mr Kim Tae-chung once said that his delineation of a confederal system was identical, in its essence, to North Korea's proposal for reunification. He has urged the United States to rectify the U.S. policy toward South Korea.

When it fabricated the Kim Tae-chung sedition case and punished him as the chieftain of the case, the Chon Tu-hwan clique took his remarks as a pretext for suppressing him.

Branding Mr Kim Tae-chung as the most anti-U.S. and pro-communist figure among imprisoned democratic figures, the treacherous clique is plotting to make him take a poisonous drug which can bring about his natural death in a year or two, not satisfied with imposing inhuman suppression on him.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuver to kill Mr Kim Tae-chung--a democratic figure with national conscience--is persistent and unyielding. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's flunkeyist crimes have been shown by his merciless suppression of the anti-U.S. resistance of our masses. With the heroic Kwangju popular uprising as the start of the anti-U.S. struggle, people of all walks of life have developed the anti-U.S. struggle into a high-level one by burning the cursed stars and stripes, setting fire to the U.S. public organs in South Korea, staging anti-U.S. demonstrations and issuing an anti-U.S. statement at a time in which voices calling for the withdrawal of the Yankees from South Korea are rising.

Embarrassed by this, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a pro-U.S. stooge, is intensifying suppression of the anti-U.S. struggle with bayonets.

His fascist suppression of those involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center where the Pusan office of the U.S. Embassy is located is a good example. When the U.S. imperialists branded the arson as an impure incident lacking political moral, their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ran amok in a fascist tyranny to ease the apprehension of his masters and extinguish the flame of anti-U.S. resistance. By mobilizing all policemen, investigation forces, military and home reservists to the front of tyranny, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan harassed the people, creating an atmosphere of terror, by using various ways to search for offenders.

During the period from 18 March to 20 April, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique triggered tyranny by checking about 100,000 people and arresting 20,000 of them. What was worse, the Chon Tu-hwan clique visited the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and there apologized for the case, babbling that it would impose harsh punishment on the offenders.

Keeping silence about the Yankee aggressors who, branding Korean people as beasts, had shot and crushed them to death, plundered their fortunes and raped women, flunkeyist traitors ran amok in hunting patriots displaying our anti-U.S. will by setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center. This enrages us.

The dirty flunkeyist treachery of flattering the U.S. imperialist masters by arresting fellow countrymen was also shown after the Korean Christian Action Organization issued an anti-U.S. statement on the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center.

Embarrassed by the anti-U.S. offensive of patriotic students and religionists, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan recalled, investigated and threatened the religionists who signed the anti-U.S. statement. The Chon Tu-hwan ring also arrested Christians who were participating in a congregation. By mobilizing various public organs, including the Federation of Korean Industries and the Korean Anti-Communist League, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan waged a campaign slandering and insulting conscientious religionists.

The fascist tyranny of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has sacrificed the nation for the interests of the United States, is justified by anticomunism. Anticomunism is a basic means to eliminate all progressive, democratic and national things opposing the colonial fascist rule and secure the treacherous regime. It is also a malignant tumor spiritually handicapping the people.

Upholding the anticomunist line as a lifelong faith, traitor Chon Tu-hwan embarked on the road of national treachery and viciously schemed to imbue the entire society with the anticomunist spirit from the first day he usurped power to establish the anticomunist system.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's anticomunist racket is unprecedented in its scale and content, form and technique. Fabricating more than 200 slanderous anticomunist incidents since it came to power, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan faction arrested and punished a number of revolutionaries, patriots, righteous students and democratic figures from all walks of life. It has been fanatically waging various anticomunist and government-patronized functions to justify its crimes.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, exploiting the anticomunist line as a cure-all, is establishing the anticomunist propaganda system to ideologically overcome communism through education and literary works. He has built anticomunist halls, anticomunist general exhibition halls and even extermination-of-communism exhibition halls in Seoul and every province, thus scheming to divert the masses' hatred away from Chongwadae.

As a result, today South Korea is filled with anticomunism. All rallies in South Korea are closely linked with anticomunism and all people in South Korea are forced into anticomunism. All facts clearly prove that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an out-and-out pro-U.S. running dog who was born for anticomunism and serves the United States and that he is a faithful dog maintaining his dirty remaining life on the criminal road of anticomunism.

2. The Acceleration of Dependence of the Economy on the United States

It is the U.S. imperialists' consistent scheme to try to completely annex the South Korean economy into the U.S. economic bloc. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's

flunkeyist treachery has resulted in reducing South Korea into a place where exploitation is rampant by accelerating the dependence of the economy on the United States. Such a criminal reality is clearly found in the fact that the laws on introduction of foreign capital have been revised in a more treacherous way and that the whole land and markets in South Korea have been opened to foreign capitalists.

Since the early days of his seizure of power traitor Chon Tu-hwan has decided on the introduction of foreign capital as first priority task and has taken the treacherous and treasonous measures of guaranteeing better investment circumstances, preferential treatment for foreign capital and extraterritorial rights for foreign capitalists, thus desperately trying to induce the infiltration of the Western monopolistic capitals into South Korea.

Through the enforcement decrees of the laws on introducing foreign capital revised in February 1980, the measures for encouraging foreigners' investment announced in September 1980 and the detailed guideline on approving foreigners' investment announced in July 1981, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has abrogated the restrictions governing the introduction of foreign investment and has expanded the scope and category of foreign investment.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has also permitted foreigners to establish joint venture business companies in this land. Through this method, he had made it possible for foreign capital to completely control the production and circulation of the economy of South Korea. As a result, foreign capital has been able to actively infiltrate into the South Korean economy.

Along with the guarantee for foreign investment in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is stepping up his mendicant diplomacy.

At the South Korea-U.S. summit talks held in February of last year, traitor Chon Tu-hwan vowed to the United States that South Korea will become a fortress for the defense of the United States in the Pacific. At the same time he begged the United States for an increase in U.S. loans to South Korea. At the meetings with U.S. businessmen, he actively begged for the advance of U.S. monopolistic capitalists into South Korea, while clamoring about the abrupt alleviation of restrictions imposed on foreign investment in South Korea.

The treacherous rascals have established an investment information center at the central chamber of commerce and industry and meet frequently with foreign investors and representatives of foreign business companies in South Korea. At the meeting, they beg these foreign investors and representatives to invest in South Korea, promising definite profits.

Participating in the negotiations to beg foreigners for direct investment in South Korea by forming joint ventures are members of the promotion group for foreign investment composed of staffers of South Korean missions abroad and officials of economic ministries staying abroad for economic diplomacy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring already introduced foreign loans totalling \$7.9 billion in 1981. It has made a plan to introduce a total of \$46.5 billion in foreign loans in the fifth 5-year plan period, which starts from this year. It is further accelerating its economic diplomacy to achieve this goal.

In South Korea--a colony--the criminal act of handing all profits and all domestic markets over to the U.S. monopolistic business companies is being perpetrated without hesitation. Take for instance, the import liberalization policy in South Korea.

In 1981, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has accelerated market activities since he came to power, declared a policy of liberalizing imports for 5,979 out of the 7,465 items of [word indistinct] under the pretext of the so-called open-door import policy. The import rate increased from 68.6 percent in 1980 to 74.7 percent in early 1981. The import rate is expected to be increased to 90 percent in the near future.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has not hesitated to increase the number of import business firms and to take such treacherous measures as giving special privileges to imported items under the pretext of import liberalization. Such a criminal act of reducing South Korea to a market of foreign surplus goods has aroused great indignation among the people.

Small and medium enterprises as well as large enterprises denounce this as an act suffocating the South Korean industries suffering from an adverse balance in international trade and the recent stagnation of market activities and offering an opportunity for economic domination over South Korea to foreign enterprises.

The import liberalization measure by the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made it possible for foreign goods to monopolize South Korean markets and to destroy national capital. It has also made it possible for even those goods harmful to people's lives to move into South Korea. This is an intolerable situation.

The import of the canned Alaskan salmon from the United States, which provoked public criticism, was a good example.

The canned salmon, said to contain deadly poison causing such terrible disorders as stomach trouble, loss of sight and paralysis of the central nerve system, is an illegal foodstuff whose sales were banned worldwide because it had claimed human lives.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring wickedly maneuvered to import some 3 million cans of the salmon from the Alaskan fishery market through concerned business firms such as the Korea Water Resources Development Corporation.

The direct effect of [word indistinct] and the open-market policy are economic enslavement and accumulation of foreign debt. In South Korea, foreign capital controls a broad range of industries: 80 percent of the electric industry, 60 percent of the cement industry, 100 percent of the

plastics industry, 100 percent of the automobile industry, 80 percent of the shipbuilding industry, 70 percent of the metal engineering industry and 60 percent of [word indistinct] industry.

In particular, U.S. monopoly capital dominates an overwhelming majority of the industries. Some 2,000 U.S. monopoly capitalists operating in South Korea either independently or in the form of joint ventures have command of the economic activities in all domains of South Korean industries by deeply involving themselves in key industries such as machines, [word indistinct], automobiles and electronics and are now subjugating them to serve the demands of the U.S. policy of aggression towards South Korea.

The U.S. banks operating in South Korea, which are increasing in number, also have achieved their objectives of dominating South Korean industries financially and are now deepening the subordinate character of the South Korean economy.

The U.S. business firms investing in South Korea are now enjoying a boom of monopoly high profits. This being the case, they are reaping twice or thrice the profits and expanding their business scope 10 to 20 times in less than 3 years.

[Name indistinct], chairman of U.S. Asian Association, who was in South Korea last (?February), said: What foreign business firms like about South Korea is that they quickly expand their business scope to a surprising degree. What is more fascinating is that they are reaping incredibly high profits. Within a year they can make profits equivalent to what they have invested. South Korea is rumored to be an open gold market. That is true.

Due to the liberalized economic policy of the nation-selling regime of Chon Tu-hwan, foreign debt has reached an astronomical figure in the midst of an influx of foreign monopoly capital; economic subordination and economic dependence on foreign capital are being further deepened; and the bankruptcy and downfall of national economy are being accelerated.

The debt South Korea owes to foreign countries totals \$35 billion. Accordingly, the amount of repayment increases quickly. If South Korea had to pay a total of \$5.5 billion, \$1.9 billion as principal and \$3.6 billion as interest, last year alone it has to pay a total of \$6 billion this year, \$2.1 billion as principal and \$3.9 billion as interest.

As a result of accumulating foreign debt, an economic crisis is being precipitated and [several words indistinct].

In recent years, productivity has drastically dropped, prices are skyrocketing and unemployment has reached an unprecedentedly high level.

With a continued economic recession, business firms are undergoing serious hardship. And the small- and medium-sized business firms have reached the point where they can no longer survive. In the single month of last February alone, a total of 7,681 business firms either closed or shortened

operation hours, and the majority of big business firms are unable to overcome the economic recession.

Owing to the Chon Tu-hwan regime's antipopular exploitative agricultural policy centered around the policies of importing unlimited amounts of agricultural products and of low wages, South Korea, formerly known as a rich granary, now has turned into a tragic, poverty-stricken area.

The ratio of self-reliance in food production has dropped from 59.8 percent in 1979 to 41.2 percent in 1981, and the import of rice from foreign countries has increased from 5.87 million tons to 7.64 million tons during the same period.

All facts clearly show that the vicious pro-U.S. flunkeyist nation-seller Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader who is plunging the South Korean economy into overall bankruptcy and downfall by deepening economic dependence on the United States.

3. Polarization of Permanent Division and War Preparations

The basic policy of the U.S. imperialists for colonial rule is to fabricate two Koreas, and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is actively supporting this policy. Permanent territorial division is reaching its culmination in the nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a flunkeyist and nation-seller.

Basically, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the source of division who has never intended to achieve reunification. His splittist stand is well manifested in his dependence on outside forces. On 30 December 1981, the day the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was appointing former Chongwadae Chief Secretary Kim Kyong-won to the post of South Korean ambassador to the United Nations, he said as follows: No matter what awaits us, we have to share the same fate with the United States. Even if we are to be called puppets, we should never let the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

In exchange for its begging for a permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring is prolonging its life under their protection. Clear evidence of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's splittist stand is the fact that he first established a harsh fascist military system under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and then eliminated even opposition politicians who expressed their willingness to meet any responsible persons from the North for reunification and who asserted that dialogue for reunification should take place under any circumstances, not to mention his depriving them of freedom of discussion for reunification.

For this reason, since he grabbed power, Chon Tu-hwan has cried out, full of hot air:

Continuation of division is the only way for survival. There is only one way to deal with the North. That is confrontation. We should not even imagine peaceful reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's advocacy of peaceful reunification is a fraudulent maneuver to conceal his splittist stand. Regarding the cause of achieving reunification in the 2000's by annihilating communists as a general goal, Chon Tu-hwan is focusing on consolidating a system for confrontation and division. In accordance with article 68 of the new constitution, a product of the malrevision of the Yusin constitution, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has formed the Political Advisory Council for Peaceful Reunification. This council, which has Chon Tu-hwan--the incarnation of national division--as its chairman and the residential electoral college as a core element, while superficially playing an advisory role for the president in implementing a policy for reunification, is actually a most wickedly disguised government-sponsored reunification agency to placate and deceive the people, conceal a splittist nature and take the initiative in the offensive against the North.

The Democratic Justice Party fabricated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan occupies a pivotal position among leading splittist forces. The DJP--the den of pro-U.S. and anticommunist elements--has wickedly instilled the sentiment of perpetual division and North-South confrontation in the people from the beginning. The plan for expanding party influence by consolidating the foundation for North-South confrontation by designating the period from 1982 to 1985 or to 1988--the years of parliamentary and presidential elections--as the period of settling North-South dialogue and the period until 1995 as the period of deepening North-South competition and by concentrating on achieving the reunification of the North and South in the 2000's under DJP leadership, more vividly reveals the nature of the DJP as an anticommunist, splittist agency. Other anticommunist, splittist agencies, such as the Ministry of National Unification and the Central Consultative Council for National Unification, have been used to invent splittist plans and promote the sentiment of North-South confrontation.

With a sham reunification theory which makes a mockery of the people at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has pursued genuine division. This has been proven by the 12 January and 5 June proposals for mutual exchanges and the talks of persons in authority, which were publicized after approval by the White House, and by the proposal for reunification through a general election in the North and South. Japanese newspapers' definition of the 12 January proposal--a sham reunification proposal--as a full-fledged counter-proposal to the persuasive North Korean proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is clear evidence refuting the fictitious nature of the former.

After clamoring that peaceful reunification was beyond imagination, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is affably babbling about reunification, visits and general elections. This is very brazen. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is stopping at nothing to gain its ends--the line for division. After designating cross-recognition of the North and South and admission to the United Nations as political goals, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has busily visited Southeast Asia, Europe and littoral countries in the Pacific region. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to five Southeast Asian countries last year, his begging for unilateral admission to the United Nations and his dispatch of confidants to over 60 countries to conduct propaganda are part of these maneuvers. Designating

1988--the year of hosting the Seoul olympics--as the most opportune period for unilateral admission to the United Nations, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is frantically running wild in an intensive diplomatic campaign.

In accordance with the scenario and directives prepared and issued by the U.S. masters, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch has carried out all these treacherous maneuvers to perpetuate national division.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan had no sooner advertised a plan for division than the United States supported it ahead of others. Thus, the latter showed that it was the supporter of the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. Reagan clamorously defined the 12 January proposal, which was criticized and derided at home and abroad, as an epochal proposal for reunification. U.S. Vice President Bush, who recently visited South Korea, insolently praised the 12 January splittist proposal--dirty wastepaper--as a desirable proposal for peaceful reunification.

The maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas which the Chon Tu-hwan ring clings to at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists cannot be viewed apart from the vicious plot to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula.

Turning this land into an empty military logistics base and, by using it as a stepping stone, trying to annex the North has always been the U.S. imperialists' strategic goal. Accordingly, completing the preparations for war in South Korea is the biggest part of the task assigned to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the pro-U.S. puppet.

The flunkeyist and nation-selling nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in this connection has been exposed in his establishing a war footing and commandeering all available material and human resources.

(?Unprecedented) augmentation in the South Korean armed forces is the priority task for preparations for war. Under the policy of ensuring the best military personnel, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has increased the combat forces on a large scale by reshuffling the army divisions into [word indistinct] and quickly expanded the scale of reserve divisions. As an example, by the end of 1981, seven training units under the command of the 1st Army Corps have been organized into 14 reserve divisions, and the 88th brigade attached to the capitol corps has been greatly increased. The 20th Army Division has been reorganized into an armored division and three new training units have been added to the (?capitol corps).

Under the goal of adding at least 1 million soldiers to the regular army, the military service law has been revised from bad to worse. On the basis of this revised law, the age of conscription was lowered beginning this year from 20 to 19 years old and the age limit for service of [word indistinct] has been extended from 23 to 25 years old.

The 3.7 million strong homeland reserve force organized to supply the military forces and to carry out duties in rear operations during an emergency, are daily called into emergency mobilization and military drills, along with the 4.8 million strong National Defense Corps.

Rapid increase in military spending is an important part of preparations for war. According to material released by the (National Defense Ministry), South Korea's military spending increased to 2,770,084,000,000 won in 1981, 624,194,000,000 won more than that of 1980, and it has been fixed at 3,398,574,000,000 won in 1982, an increase by 21.3 percent as compared to the previous year.

Projects aimed at augmenting military facilities are also being accelerated. Expansion of ports such as Pusan, Inchon, Kunsan and Ulsan, along with projects to put in good order the sea lanes along the coast from Yosu to Ulsan have reached a peak. The projects to expand the Honam railway, construction of an expressway linking Taegu and Kwangju, expansion and paving projects for a total of 1,242 km of roads and construction of a large-scale airport in the capital city area are all being actively undertaken.

The expansion in all domains of military fields and acceleration of weapons production are a major part of the maneuvers to prepare for war. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not only increasing the production of war machines by expanding the production capacity of war industry firms such as Daewoo heavy industries, Yangsan Rifle Co and Chinhae shipyard but also erecting new war industrial plants in Pohang, Changwon and Okpo and other areas. He is also trying to heighten production of war equipment by concentrating investment in industries directly linked to manufacturing war machines.

A large quantity of modern weapons and military equipment is being brought into South Korea from foreign countries. To cite a few officially known facts: U.S. military equipment and weapons worth \$160 million were shipped into South Korea in the 1981 fiscal year, and military equipment and weapons worth \$169.88 million is scheduled for fiscal 1982. It is also planned that U.S. military equipment and weapons worth \$219 million, an increase by 24 percent as compared to 1982, will be shipped into South Korea in fiscal 1982.

As a result of the U.S. policy of weapons sales to South Korea drafted in conjunction with NATO countries, shipment of war equipment and weapons of destruction, including 36 modern F-16 fighters and 1,000 of modern M-551 tanks, continued in 1981.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is viciously maneuvering to increase the stock of war materiel.

The traitorous rascals have built and expanded airplane sheds, strategic equipment storage houses, oil supply installations and other military supply storage houses on a large scale. At the same time they have made a plan for 90-150 day reserves of ammunition, oil and provisions. In 1980 they had already stored 483,000 tons of ammunition, 244,000 tons of oil and 48,000 tons of provisions. They are also accelerating production or imports from foreign countries to make up for any shortages this year.

In South Korea today, where war preparations are in full swing, criminal war exercises simulating an attack against the North are being accelerated with each passing day. The military exercises include a military exercise

conducted by each military service, a joint exercise of the army, navy and air force and a combined tactical exercise mobilizing various operational troops. These exercises are being staged almost every day. A homeland reserve unit exercise codenamed "Ssangyong Operation" has also been expanded and strengthened every year.

In particular, the team spirit military exercise, which has been frantically staged every year in accordance with an operational plan of the Pentagon and with the participation of a huge number of armed forces, has provided the best opportunity for the South Korean Army to strengthen its capability for northward invasion. The team spirit '82 military exercise, which mobilized U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, the Pacific, the Japanese mainland and Okinawa, the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army--totalling 161,600 troops--as well as various types of operational equipment, including nuclear weapons, was a most vicious exercise for a war of northward invasion.

It is not accidental that broad international public opinion today is condemning and indicting the team spirit military exercise, which was staged under the fabricated slogan of a so-called threat of southward invasion, declaring it as a test war for northward invasion and a preliminary war for strategic nuclear attack.

Whenever a team spirit military exercise was staged, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tried his best to provide all conveniences for the Yankee aggressors, begged his U.S. bosses to mobilize more and more South Korean Army and homeland reserve forces in the exercise and frantically propagated the war exercise through all mass media in South Korea.

This clearly proves that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically engaged in the criminal act of bringing the disaster of nuclear war to this land and of destroying the nation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and colony, is the treacherous traitor and vicious war maniac who has reduced South Korea to a hotbed of new aggressive war and to a powderkeg of war.

Comrade Kim Il-song who [words indistinct] said as follows: The road of flunkeyism is a road of national ruin. Because of the intolerable flunkeyist and treacherous acts of the pro-U.S. puppets, South Korea has been reduced to a permanent colony of the U.S. imperialists and our people are being forced to the destiny of colonial slaves.

Without toppling and burying the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is engaged in treacherous and treasonous acts with the support of foreign forces, national sovereignty, democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, which have been trampled underfoot, cannot be achieved.

Today is an era of independence in which people have embarked on the stage of history as the masters, shaping their own destinies with their own strength. Our people should cherish the awareness of being the mighty

pioneers for their own destinies and rebuild South Korea, which has been ruined because of flunkeyism, with patriotism. They should vigorously wage a sacred struggle for national salvation to eliminate the flunkeyist and treacherous elements. In order to dig out the roots of flunkeyist treachery and to end the domination and intervention of foreign forces, our people should make the Yankee aggressors withdraw from this land unconditionally and immediately.

The patriotic people of all strata should vigorously raise higher the flames of national salvation which have just started to burn throughout the country. They should firmly unite and vigorously struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to restore national sovereignty.

Our party and people of all strata advancing under the banner of [word indistinct] will surely win victory in the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation and shout the "manse" of victory of independence and sovereignty.

[Signed] Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification

19 May 1982, Seoul.

CSO: 4108/159

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORTS VRPR WHITE PAPER ON CHON'S 'TREACHERY'

SK262214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on 19 May published a "white paper on Chon Tu-hwan's flunkeyist treachery," according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime was cooked up by the U.S. master, the white paper points in detail to the subjugation of this "regime" to the United States.

It says that while keeping in force the "emergency martial law" for more than 450 days before and after its usurpation of "power," the Chon Tu-hwan group laid the legal basis of the military dictatorship by malrevising or faking up over 5,400 evil laws and ran wild in suppressing and destroying the democratic, patriotic forces.

History knows no pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor, no butcher of the nation so ferocious as Chon Tu-hwan, the cutthroat who massacred so many fellow countrymen in Kwangju at a time in so cruel a way to maintain the U.S. imperialist aggressors colonial rule, the white paper notes.

Saying that democracy has been negated and obliterated in principle in South Korea, a colony, by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of flunkeyist traitors, the paper points out that they arrested many conscientious personages and, after bestial tortures, beat to death or crippled them and, in an attempt to get rid of democrat Kim Tae-chung, fabricated the groundless "case of a plot for rebellion" and put him to all manner of inhumane persecution.

Saying that Chon Tu-hwan's flunkeyist treacherous crime finds graphic expression in his harsh crackdown upon people's resistance against U.S. imperialism, the white paper cites as an instance, his frantic suppressive row for apprehending those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

It accuses the traitor Chon Tu-hwan of rigging up more than 200 anti-communist conspiratorial cases, small or large, after his seizure of power, putting to trial and penalizing a countless number of revolutionaries, patriots, justice-upholding students and democratic personages of all strata

and holding with frenzy various "government"-sponsored anti-communist functions for the purpose of justifying the above-said criminal acts.

The white paper discloses the serious dependence of the South Korean economy on the United States caused by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's crimes.

According to the white paper, owing to the indiscreet inducement of foreign capital and opening of the market by the puppets, foreign capital in South Korea is controlling 100 percent of the oil-refining industry, 80 percent of the power industry, 60 percent of the cement industry, 100 percent of the synthetic resin industry, 100 percent of the auto industry, 80 percent of the shipbuilding industry and 70 percent of the metal industry, and the total amount of the puppet clique's foreign debts is \$35,000 million.

Noting that the flunkeyist, treacherous nature of Chon Tu-hwan is most saliently revealed in perpetuating the territorial division according to the basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy, the white paper fully exposes the deceptive nature of his false unification theory designed to conceal his brutal suppression and splittist crimes to put down the people's desire for reunification.

Noting that the "two Koreas" plot of the Chon Tu-hwan clique backed by the U.S. imperialists is inseparable from the wicked scheme to unleash a new war, it says:

This clique has established a wartime mobilization system, is commandeering all the human and material resources, feverishly stepping up arms building, hastening the construction of military establishments, introducing a large quantity of sophisticated weapons and equipment from the United States and staging almost every day war exercises in a simulated attack on the DPRK.

In conclusion, the white paper stresses:

Due to the intolerable flunkeyist treachery of the pro-U.S. puppets South Korea has turned into a vassal state of the U.S. imperialists and colonial slavery is imposed upon our people indefinitely.

Unless the Chon Tu-hwan-bossed traitors who are engrossed in treachery with the backing of outside forces are overthrown and buried, it is impossible to restore the downtrodden national sovereignty, democracy, civil rights and realize the desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The white paper calls for extensively waging the sacred national salvation struggle for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan flunkeyist traitors and fighting staunchly in firm unity to win the final victory in the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last man and restore national sovereignty by raising more fiercely the flames of anti-U.S. national salvation.

CSO: 4120/279

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINDAN' PAPER CALLS FOR PUNISHING CHON TU-HWAN

SK271118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--The 15 May issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Mindan-lining Koreans published in Japan, carried an article titled "Heaven to the Ear, Hell to the Eye."

The article says: They talk about "justice," "welfare society," "no political suppression and no suppression by power," "no war" and "peaceful unification." But everything is a lie and a hell to the eye.

They rounded up 6,000 citizens overnight on the day following the arson of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, built a prison with an accommodation of 16,000 in Chongsong, North Kyongsang Province, and set up recently the police "commandoes." What is all this if not suppression by power?

Why did they hold the "Team Spirit 82" military exercises together with the U.S. troops and for what did they introduce nuclear weapons, while advertising that they do not want war?

Arms buildup means opposing peace.

With whom will they realize unification?

They brand workers meetings and demonstrations, an exercise of their right to existence, as action "manipulated by the North" and an "act benefiting the enemy" and arrest, torture and throw them behind the bars. Where is peace? How can unification be achieved?

Who had seized the public with panic by setting in motion all the venal newspapers and organizations for 1 month after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan?

Who arrested, intimidated, blackmailed and beat guiltless students, claiming that "it was manipulated by the North" and "favorable to the enemy" without so much as investigating into its cause?

Who is to blame for the bloodbath in Kwangju?

It is no other than Chon Tu-hwan who jailed and tortured Kim Tae-chung and many other democrats.

Looking back upon the past 37 years, we know only too well that the parasitic ruling system which has maintained "power" with foreign "aid" only increased the corruption and irregularities of the privileged, whereas the stability of people's living was far from expectation.

This notwithstanding, brazen-faced Chon Tu-hwan never opens his mouth without letting loose a string of balderdash that he will "severely punish" any "offender" and that all people are "equal" before the "law."

If all are "equal" before the "law," let us punish before anyone else Chon Tu-hwan, the author of the Kwangju massacre, in the name of the nation.

CSO: 4120/279

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. KOREAN PAPER CALLS FOR CHON OVERTHROW

SK020513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jun (KCNA)--The 20 May issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, dedicated an editorial headlined "Let Us Die and Live Together" to the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The editorial says: We should rise up, tightly holding the torn flag of Kwangju citizens.

The day of Kwnagju demands of us an action.

Kwangju told us everything that day: Who is the murderer of the nation and who is his tool; that democracy, independence and reunification are the only road we should follow; and that we must act to take this road together.

This we ought to see once again on the second anniversary of the righteous action of the Kwangju citizens.

Noting that brothers of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife's clan commit one large-scale scandal after another in South Korea, causing quite a big social commotion, the editorial stresses that the fellow countrymen at home and abroad must overthrow the "regime" of dictator and robber Chon Tu-hwan as early as possible and establish a democratic government by carrying forward the spirit of Kwangju.

South Korea must win complete sovereignty, shaking itself from the yoke of the United States, and be allowed to shape the destiny of the nation and its life at its free will, the editorial says.

Stressing that the compatriots in America should take the lead in the struggle for democracy, independence and sovereignty, and reunification which they desire so ardently, the editorial says: What demands our greatest efforts from now is to terminate neo-colonialism of the United States and its oppression and exploitation of South Korea and force the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea, desist from war provocation, replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and not to obstruct the reunification of our country.

CSO: 4120/279

'MINJU CHOSON' HITS CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION' CAMPAIGN

SK300904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed commentary condemning the South Korean military fascist clique for sentencing to penal servitude for life director of the Kwangmin Publishing House Yi Tae-pok who had been charged with involvement in the so-called "case of the Democratic Workers Federation" and for detaining many other honest-minded personalities and students.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's ceaseless brutalities are a vicious fascist act against the South Korean people and students who demand freedom, democracy and right to existence and a high-handed challenge to justice and human rights, says the commentary.

Under the title "Fascist Offensive Against Patriotic Forces" the commentary states: Those sentenced to harsh penalties or detained by the military fascist clique this time are patriotic people who rose up in a just struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal exploitation and oppression and for the democratization of society and campus freedom.

Their righteous struggle for freedom and democracy is an entirely just one reflecting the unanimous demand of all the students and people in South Korea.

Unable to endure any longer, they rose up in the just struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who imposes all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings upon them.

By ruthlessly suppressing the South Korean people and students in their struggle against fascism and for democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan clique seeks to block their patriotic advance and maintain its military fascist rule shaking to its foundation. But this is no more than a foolish dream.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop forthwith its reckless repressive row, immediately release all the arrested students and political prisoners and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

CSO: 4120/279

FILM SHOWS ABROAD MARK KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK282336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Films of our country were shown recently in various countries on the occasion of the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, according to reports.

A film show was held in the meeting hall of the People's National Assembly in Madagascar under the sponsorship of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Seeing the film were Lucien Xavier Michel Andriana Rahinjaka, chairman of the People's National Assembly, and its vice-chairmen and deputies, the secretary general of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and its members and many people of various strata.

Speaking before the film show, Bezandry Christophe, secretary general of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and vice-chairman of the People's National Assembly, stressed that the heroic struggle of the Kwangju people 2 years ago was a patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and for the realisation of the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

He declared that the Malagasy people will always extend full support and solidarity to the Korean people's cause of struggle for the reunification of the country.

A documentary film of our country "The Kwangju Popular Uprising Against the Military Fascist Clique" was screened at the film show.

Film shows were also held in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Algeria, Tanzania and Central Africa.

CSO: 4120/279

BRIEFS

EXPLOSIVES MISSING, WEAPONS STOLEN--Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--A large quantity of blasting powder and caps were found missing in South Korea on 25 May, according to a report. At dawn that day, 22.5 kilograms of blasting powder, 300 blasting caps and 410 metres of fuse were lost at the powder warehouse of No 1 Mining Enterprise in Kyodong-ri, Samnam-myon, Ulju County of South Kyongsang Province. This incident took place at a time when the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of South Korean people is rapidly gaining in strength before and after the burning of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan. A puppet policeman was robbed of a pistol, weapons and ammunitions were stolen from an armoury of the "homeland defense reserve forces" and other serious incidents were unending in South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is now getting all the more irritated, seized with uneasiness. [Text] [SK270830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 27 May 82]

LEAFLETS SCATTERED AT SEOUL UNIVERSITY--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Students of the Sukmyong Womens University in Seoul on 25 May scattered leaflets calling for the anti-"government" struggle, according to a report. At around 1:00 on the afternoon that day two students including Choe Son-chu, a fourth year student of the university, scattered 250 copies of leaflets denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on the campus and called hundreds of students there to a demonstration. The puppet clique detained these students on 27 May on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration." [Text] [SK282324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 28 May 82]

TRINIDAD COMMITTEE ON REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--The Trinidad and Tobago Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification was inaugurated, according to a report. The inaugural meeting held on 20 May elected Basdeo Panday, political leader of the United Labour Front of Trinidad and Tobago, chairman of the committee, and Winston Dukanran, executive member of the front and member of the Parliament, and John Jaglal, executive member of the All-Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factory Workers Trade Union, its vice-chairman and secretary general. [Text] [SK302241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 30 May 82]

PAPER VIEWS DISCORD AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK121055 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Yi Yong-tok in "Reporter's Memo" column]

[Excerpts] The current National Assembly session, convened after experiencing many ups and downs, has been witnessing many difficulties in its final stage. The 112th Special National Assembly Session convened to settle the Uiryong case, which has left a big scar on the people, under a rare mutual agreement between the ruling and opposition camps not to seek their party interests but to pursue something from the standpoint of the national interests. This notwithstanding, the current House session in its final stage has nearly collapsed because the parties changed their attitude and pursued party interests.

This kind of change was caused by the independent lawmakers' fraternity group within the House, which took the opposite position against the recommendation to the government jointly worked out by the three major parties--the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party. Of course, the independent lawmakers' fraternity group's stance might be justified. However, the group has rejected the recommendation to the government and strongly demanded that the clause "the Cabinet should assume responsibility" be included in the recommendation. This has caused trouble in the House. It should be pointed out that the group's stance gives the impression that it adopted such an attitude not because of its patriotic viewpoint but because of reprisals against its alienation from the majority groups. This can be explained by the speech by lawmaker Hwang Myong-su, chairman of the group, who denounced majority groups for giving a cold shoulder to his group.

On receiving information about the independent group's opposition to the recommendation, the DKP was shocked and perturbed. Many leading lawmakers of the DKP unexpectedly demanded to reverse the party decisions made that morning, saying: "If the independent group adopts such an attitude, we should not be alone in endorsing the recommendation."

Speaking of the DKP's intraparty situation, we would point out the party leadership's negligence in coordinating party members and its lack of courage as causes for such an atmosphere in the party. Though its original policy was to call the Cabinet to account, if it has agreed to adopt a single recommendation

by major parties to the government as the party's next best policy, the party leadership should have justified or made public its policies.

By all accounts, the National Assembly session has raised many questions for us to ponder many things, such as the observance of political matters, matters concerning party interest and rationally handling matters related to the national interest.

CSO: 4108/157

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EN MASSE GOVERNMENT CABINET RESIGNATION EXPECTED

SK200755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)--As the prosecution's investigation of the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal" draws to a close, moves are underway both in the administration and parliamentary circles to deal with the aftermath of one of the most controversial scandals South Korea as ever experienced.

Floor leaders of the country's major political parties met on Wednesday and Thursday and agreed to convene a special session of the National Assembly to discuss the curb money market debacle. They reportedly will schedule the agenda after the prosecution's announcement of the outcome of its investigation, expected to be made late Thursday. Assembly sources said that the session is expected to be held sometime next week.

In another move, the entire Cabinet, including Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, are expected to tender their resignations en masse to President Chon Tu-hwan at a Cabinet meeting later this week, taking "moral responsibility for the scandal," government sources said. It is not certain, however, how many of the resignations will be accepted.

A senior official of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) told reporters the majority party is considering proposing a large-scale shakeup of the Cabinet portfolios in connection with the scandal.

Mrs. Chang, the primary figure in the scandal, allegedly received notes worth over 200 billion won (275 million U.S. dollars) from six companies as collateral for unofficial loans totaling only 57.6 billion won (80 million dollars). She then tried to cash the bills held in trust in violation of the local practice, and when banks refused to honor them, the country's financial sector was seriously disrupted, and Kongyung Construction Co. and Ilssin Steel Co., two of the major clients of her unofficial loans were driven to the verge of bankruptcy.

CSO: 4120/273

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CRITICIZES 'RUDE' MANNER OF NEW MINISTER

SK220648 Seoul CHOSEN ILBO in Korean 22 May 82 p 2

[From "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] Yi Chin-hui, minister of culture and information, who dropped in the reporters' room after attending the first meeting of the newly appointed Cabinet, was the object of much malicious gossip. This may be due to the fact that he once reported on the Chungangchong [capitol hall] 20 years ago and that he was appointed to the ministership directly from his post as president of a broadcasting company.

At the request of the reporters for a comment on assuming his new post, he first refused to do so, saying that "he would not make any comment on his job before acquainting himself with ministry affairs. However, yielding to reporters who insisted on some comment to the people, he began to say: "The most important thing for me...the Ministry of Culture and Information...to restore people's confidence in the government...."

Without completing his sentence, he asked the reporters: "Are you satisfied?"

The reporters, who were baffled because they could not edit such rude words from the tape, asked him to retape his comment. What is more, since the minister kept his hand on his cheek all the while, cameramen asked him whether he would be kind enough to keep his hand away from his cheek. Minister Yi did not allow the reporters to retape him, making the atmosphere a bit awkward. One of the ministry officials urged the minister to leave the place to attend a ceremony to welcome the new minister and bid farewell to the former minister.

Rising from his seat, the minister said: "I have often heard that I talk without thinking. This is because I have a hot temper. In the future, if you happen to hear me say something like that, understand that I do not mean it." Asking for understanding, he appeared unable to tell whether he was still president of a broadcasting company or minister of culture and information.

CSO: 4108/157

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON ADDRESS TO SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES MEETING REPORTED

SK140203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday called upon the country's small and medium-sized enterprises to redouble their efforts to improve management and strengthen financial structures through creative self-help activities.

Delivering a speech at a meeting of small and medium-sized enterprises, Chon said that the government will readily extend financial assistance to such businesses.

The meeting, held at Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses, was attended by some 4,000 businessmen from across the country. A resolution was adopted calling for the elimination of irregular and corrupt business activities and the strengthening of international competitiveness through improved productivity and quality.

The chief executive emphasized the necessity of a nationwide campaign for better management, advanced technology and improved quality, and urged the participants to develop modern competitive enterprises and to consolidate the foundation of Korea's economic survival. "When we look back on the four five-year economic development plans of the past, we cannot help but see that we placed most of our emphasis on large enterprises," Chon said.

Technological backwardness and financial difficulties facing small and medium-sized enterprises not only weaken the industrial foundation of the country but also obstruct the balanced development of the national economy, Chon pointed out.

In view of the worsening international trade climate, Korean enterprises should determine what is standing in the way of national economic development and work hard to overcome those difficulties, Chon emphasized.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

REMARKS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY--The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided yesterday to cope with lawmakers' remarks on the floor against the agenda items for the house session "with stern measures" in the future in order to prevent them. The majority party's position was confirmed in a general caucus of its lawmakers at its headquarters in the wake of a controversial speech by Rep Han Yong-su of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) in a plenary session Friday of the just-ended 112th special sitting of the 26 April shooting spree by a policeman. Some of the hawkish DJP lawmakers, including Rep Sim Myong-po, claimed that the assembly should take strong measures against Rep Han, including expulsion from the assembly. Rep Kwon Chong-tal, party secretary general, said, "Denying totally the present political system is a self-contradiction by Rep Han, who acted as a member of the interim legislative assembly and was elected a lawmaker under the law he enacted with us." Remarks made by Rep Han were erased from the parliamentary record by speaker Chong Nae-hyok on his official authority later. [Text] [SK130255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1]

BOK REPLACEMENTS--Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Wednesday appointed Kim Kun, vice governor of the Bank of Korea (BOK), superintendent of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination (OBSE), replacing Pae Su-kon who tendered his resignation in connection with recent curb loan scandal earlier in the day. Pak Chong-suk, a BOK director, was named deputy OBSE superintendent and An Sang-kuk, a BOK director, was named vice BOK governor. Pak replaces Yi In-pok who also resigned in connection with the loan scandal Wednesday. [Text] [SK191215 Seoul YONHAP in English 1205 GMT 19 May 82]

DJP POPULARITY RESTORATION--Judging that recent public sentiment appears to be against the party, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] is working out measures to restore the party's popularity. On 19 May party spokesman Pong Tu-wan said: A story is circulating among the people that the DJP is unaware of recent public sentiment. This is not true. He said that the party leaders are prepared to work for the people with a modest attitude and a firm resolution of starting over. Meanwhile, the DJP newspaper issued on 19 May indicated that 60 percent of the party budget is from the party expenditure collected from the party members. The remaining 40 percent is from contributions of the party supporter association and from state subsidies, indirectly denying the rumor about a link between political funds and the party in the curb loan scandal. [Text] [SK200710 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 82 p 2]

CHAIRMAN OF DAEWOO BUSINESS GROUP INTERVIEWED

Seoul SINDONGA in Korean Mar 82 pp 104-117

[Interview with Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo business group, by novelist So Ki-won; interviewed on 15 January 1982 in the office of the chairman in Daewoo building, Seoul]

[Text] [Vitae] Kim U-chung, born in 1936 in Taegu and graduated from the Department of Economy, Yonsei University, in 1960, worked for Hansong Industry from 1960 to 1966. He established Daewoo Industry on 22 March 1967, and is chairman of Daewoo Corporation at present. For 1981, the total sales of the Daewoo group reached 3.17 trillion won and total exports reached \$1.904 billion. Daewoo has a total of 75,000 employees.

[Text] Sleeps 4 Hours a Day

[Question] It has been reported in a newspaper that you go to bed after midnight, get up at 5:30 a.m., and become wide awake by using eyedrops after the alarm clock sounds. The newspaper also stated that you hold an executive meeting at 7 a.m., finish your lunch of mixed rice in 3 minutes, and always go home late at night. When did you get up this morning?

[Answer] I got up at 6 a.m. Sometimes I follow the schedule given in the newspaper, but not always. I am frequently out of my office. Last year, I spent about half of my time overseas.

[Question] When do you go home from your office?

[Answer] I go home a little after 9 p.m. unless I have other appointments.

[Question] Do your executives and employees work until you go home? I heard that the employees are driven hard and overloaded with work.

[Answer] Only those who must work late stay. I believe it is an exaggerated rumor.

[Question] Do you have to work so hard from early morning till late at night to keep your business going?

[Answer] I believe so. When I am old enough and mature enough to command the respect of people without working hard, then I may not have to work so hard. But I don't believe I have reached that stage yet. I must lead my people and work hard so that others will follow me. It is not an extraordinary thing to work until 8 or 9 p.m. The managers of prospering companies in the advanced countries all work until late at night. Nowadays, there are so many variable factors in business management that we must prepare carefully for all eventualities. In particular, all conditions in Korea do not allow us to stay put.

[Question] If you concentrate so much on work, doesn't your wife complain?

[Answer] My wife? I always feel sorry for her, but I tell her that she must reconcile herself to the fact that she married the wrong man. She understands.

[Question] How many children do you have?

[Answer] I have three sons and one daughter. They are ordinary children. They have so far grown without any problems, and I am raising them with no special plans for them. Fortunately, they also understand the nature of my work.

[Question] How many hours do you sleep?

[Answer] About 4 hours. But I often doze. Sometimes, I visit VIPs such as ministers with several people to hold discussions. Even on such occasions, when we are finished with important discussions and begin to talk about unimportant things, I fall asleep. I am often criticized for that. It is about 10 minutes from my office to the central government building, and I doze for about 5 minutes on my way there. At meetings attended by many senior people, when I am not presiding, I go to the restroom several times during the meeting to wash my face with cold water, if I feel sleepy. I know some people have difficulty in falling asleep, but I believe they are not tired enough. A human body is designed to sleep when tired.

[Question] How do you manage your health under such conditions?

[Answer] I get enough exercise by getting up early and moving around all day long. I never swim, and I don't play golf, but I have never been sick. Maybe it is because I am always alert. This may be an extreme view, but I am not sure that our society should be so concerned about health management as it is at present. Some people say that they get good ideas after some rest. I think, however, that ideas are developed from continuous concentration rather than from sudden inspiration while taking a break.

[Question] How much do you drink?

[Answer] I do not drink alcoholic beverages at all. I smoke moderately.

Let's Not Interfere in Someone Else's Field

[Question] Outside your business acquaintances, with what type of people do you get along with well?

[Answer] I don't have many close friends. If I played golf, drank often, or had some hobby, then I might have many friends, but I don't. I like to keep in touch with young people. Today's young people are fine. For instance, society may have some misgivings about the children of businessmen, but they are doing well. It is difficult for the second-generation businessmen to manage their businesses. All the success is credited to their fathers, and all the failure is blamed on the young people. It is also difficult to handle the people who are loyal to their fathers. Under these circumstances, second-generation businessmen are still working hard and are successful. This makes me believe that business in Korea will continue to prosper in the future.

[Question] Popular expressions in the seventies were: "I am very busy" and "I must run all the time." Although rapid economic growth is desirable, too much emphasis on growth seems to have created a society filled with anxiety and exhaustion. You are partly responsible for such an atmosphere. Don't you think we must now learn to be patient and willing to wait?

[Answer] A society must develop evenly in a balanced manner, but some aspects of our society developed ahead of others. Do you really think I am responsible? I don't encourage people to run around aimlessly. I encourage people to work hard in their own field. Everyone--businessman, scholar, reporter--should work and study hard in his own specialty before he pushes into someone else's field.

[Question] How much were your total sales last year?

[Answer] About 3.1 trillion won.

[Question] How many employees do you have?

[Answer] I have about 75,000 employees.

[Question] Do you believe that you have succeeded since you have built this giant business in 15 years? And what are you most proud of?

[Answer] I think it is my success in business. I was proud to see a large building erected in front of the Seoul railroad station, people moving into the building, more people and more buildings.... When I took over the building, I dreamed that this building would be filled with my people working until late at night with lights turned on all over the building before I pass away. After I moved into the building, however, I began to regret the decision. I began to think that I might have made the biggest mistake in my career. At that time, many people made the criticism that I should have built more factories with my profits rather than office buildings. Since our building was right in front of the railroad station, the first thing the passengers saw after they got off the train was this building. I often wondered if I had made a mistake. On the other hand, since it was too late, as I watched it go up, I kept asking myself how long it would take to fill the offices in the building with my own people alone. Already last year, we did not have enough office space to accommodate all our subsidiaries. I think we have achieved our goal rather quickly.

In retrospect, our company was formed by chance, but it prospered well. I only wish that this company would become the foundation for permanent prosperity in the future.

There Is No Time To Count Money

[Question] Wasn't it in 1967 that you started your own business?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Your trade name, Daewoo, seems to have come from a letter out of your own name. It could be interpreted as a great spirit, a grandiose name. How did you start your business?

[Answer] It was an accident. I even believe it was fate. After I graduated from the Economics Department of Yonsei University, I joined Hansong Industry.

[Question] You must have gained your business experience there. Did you?

[Answer] I worked very hard, and the president of the company recognized me. He even called me his son. I became a director in 7 years. The business reached its limit then because the president was ill and he could only maintain the status quo. I thought I should seek my own fortune, so I resigned from the company. At the time, many businessmen were building factories but could not keep them going. One of my friends owned such a factory, and I thought that I could join him and help him seek new orders. The business grew in time and became exciting.

[Question] Didn't you start with fabrics?

[Answer] We first produced fabric materials. Then, we expanded into fabric products.

[Question] I heard that you even did sales work yourself.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] I don't like to use the word "plutocrat," but when did you consider you were rich enough to be one of the plutocrats?

[Answer] I honestly never considered that I was one. I have no time to count my money. I did count my wealth once when I donated all I had to the Cultural Welfare Foundation.

[Question] When did people start using the expression "Daewoo group"?

[Answer] I don't like words such as plutocrat and group. I prefer to use "Daewoo family." It was about 1973 that people began to use such expressions.

[Question] What did you do before you joined Hansong Industry?

[Answer] It was difficult for me to get through college. When I was a senior, I worked for a year on the Business Development Committee of the Ministry of Construction. The committee was working on the first 5-year plan.

[Question] While you were attending the university?

[Answer] Yes. I joined Hansong Industry after graduation. I joined it because I had received a scholarship from the company for my 4 years of university study.

[Question] Did you have any personal connection with Hansong Industry?

[Answer] I lived in the same neighborhood and knew the president of the company before the Korean war, but I did not have any special personal relationship. At that time there were fewer scholarships. The scholarship I received not only provided for my tuition but also for my incidental expenses. When I graduated, the president of the company, Kim Yong-sun, sent for me.

[Question] If you had not joined the company, you might have become a bureaucrat in the Ministry of Construction, or more likely on the Economic Planning Board. How was your family doing financially?

[Answer] Under the Japanese occupation, we did relatively well. When I was born, my father was teaching at the Taegu Normal School. He became the dean of the school when the school became a teacher's college right after the liberation. After about a year, he was transferred to the Ministry of Education. I came to Seoul with him. After serving in the Ministry of Education, my father became the first principal of Yongsan High School and the first dean of Seoul Teacher's College. He also lectured at the College of Commerce [Seoul National University]. A teacher's family may have a house with some furniture but no money. My father was kidnaped by North Koreans during the Korean War.

Mutation in a Teacher's Family

[Question] Had your family lived in Taegu for generations?

[Answer] Yes, they were born there and lived there.

[Question] Please excuse my curiosity, but how about your ancestors?

[Answer] My grandfather also worked as a teacher on Chejudo.

[Question] So, you were born to a family of educators. You also give the impression of being a scholar.

[Answer] I must have undergone a mutation because of the Korean War.

[Question] You told me that you were poor while attending college. Did you fall in love with anyone?

[Answer] I often did, probably because I was very mature for my age. I don't know how it is done these days. I believe that in my generation having girl

friends from the ninth grade up to the junior year in college greatly helped the maturing process. One becomes rich in passion and learns to judge others correctly. So, I strongly recommend it.

[Question] I learned that you married while you were working at Hansong Industry. Did you fall in love with and marry someone who worked there?

[Answer] A classmate of mine introduced his cousin to me. I met her in January 1964, got engaged on 28 February, and married her on 4 April. It was quick.

[Question] You make quick decisions even concerning your marriage. Do you see many marriages between your employees these days?

[Answer] Yes, there are many.

[Question] Do you encourage it?

[Answer] Yes, I do. The reason I do so is because they can understand each other better. Because they work in the same company, they can find out each other's strengths as well as their shortcomings. This results in more successful marriages.

[Question] Do you serve as a master of ceremonies for such marriages?

[Answer] No, I have never done so. I am shy, and I don't think I could play the part well.

[Question] You told me that Daewoo was established through fate. If that is true, did you have any premonitions?

[Answer] As I told you earlier, I come from a family of teachers from my grandfather's days. As a family of teachers, we were stable, but poor. The Korean War broke out while I was attending Kyonggi Middle School, and in practice, I became the head of the family because my older brothers were drafted and my father was kidnaped by the North Koreans. When I was a little boy, my mother once told me that she would like to see me become a businessman. My father, who was a teacher, told me, without any explanation, that my oldest brother should become a doctor, my second brother a professor, my younger brother a lawyer, and I a businessman.

[Question] Is your mother still alive?

[Answer] She passed away last year. She was a devout Christian. She used to attend Chongdong Church. When the church planned to build a new chapel, I asked my mother what she wanted. She wanted to have a chapel built, and I had it built and donated it.

[Question] Are you a Christian?

[Answer] No, I don't practice any religion.

[Question] Are you an atheist?

[Answer] No, I do not deny the existence of God. I used to go to church in my college days, but I don't any more. One of the reasons I don't go to church is because churches have become too formalized, though not all of them are so. Also, I considered churches to be hypocritical. Maybe my thoughts are immature, but I do believe in the existence of God. You may laugh at this, but I believe all that I do is the will of God. Maybe because everything works smoothly. Sometimes, I have strange thoughts. For instance, if an airplane I was in crashed, what would happen to me? I believe I might survive.

Hungry Experience

[Question] You have often said that you should live to help others beyond any religious commitment and this is a pleasure of creation. Was this influenced by your Christian mother?

[Answer] I believe such influence affected me when I was growing up. I was very young when my father was kidnaped. We were greatly affected by our mother while she taught us. We still respect her very much. I do believe that we were strongly influenced by our mother's Christian thinking. We also suffered from extreme poverty.

[Question] To earn a lot of money in such a short period cannot be achieved only by good luck. Not only must you have worked hard, but you must also have been born with a special talent for business. Don't you think so?

[Answer] I don't want to boast about myself. I was in seventh grade when we had to take refuge in Taegu from Seoul. I used to sell newspapers on the street. I sold newspapers in the Pungsan market, where many refugees were living. They bought the newspapers eagerly because they were hungry for news. Don't you think that I had to sell the newspapers earlier than others to be successful? Although the market was far from the newspaper office, I ran to the market to be the first person to sell newspapers there. I sold 100 to 200 newspapers while others sold only 30 to 50. I had to give change to customers, but it took time to count the coins. To save time, I prepared packages with correct change for the newspapers and sold my papers more quickly. Even with that, sometimes I was short of change and I had to compete with other newspaper boys. So, I delivered the newspapers to my customers without asking for immediate payment. Then, after I had delivered all the newspapers, I went back to collect the money. Some customers, however, tried to cheat me. Usually three or four customers refused to pay me, but all in all I sold much more than before.

[Question] So you were a "child prodigy," weren't you?

[Answer] I made some more money while I was selling newspapers. There were many refugees and they were always asking for directions. When I met a person who needed directions while I was selling newspapers near the railroad station, I kindly guided them myself. Some of them asked me about my parents and other

things while I was guiding them. They used to give me tips, probably because they sympathized with a poor boy. Sometimes I made more money that way than by selling 20 newspapers. I used to sell newspapers until 11:30 p.m. hoping for such good luck.

At the time, my older brother was in the army, and I lived with my mother, younger brother, and younger sister. When I went home late at night, my mother would be waiting for me with a bowl of rice and vegetable pickles. I knew she had only one bowl of rice. So I would tell her that I had already eaten because I was too hungry. She would tell me that everyone else had already eaten. We kept passing the rice to each other, until we finally all hugged and cried together. In retrospect, that was our happiest time. We were tightly united and helped each other. I wonder if we will see such hardship again in our lifetime.

[Question] You must have a special sentiment toward rice. Don't you?

[Answer] Maybe that's why I eat a lot of rice at home. I eat a whole bowl of rice for breakfast. My wife asks me how I can eat so much rice right after I get up. I think it is a matter of habit.

[Question] Since Daewoo has grown to be such a large corporation, why don't you enjoy your life, as rich people in other countries do?

[Answer] We are in a different situation. The Korean people would not accept it.

[Question] Are you afraid of criticism by others?

[Answer] Unless I wore an iron mask. If Korean society were highly industrialized and everyone's living standard was high, then no one would care how others lived. But we are not there yet. Do you think my company could survive if I enjoyed my life like a rich foreign businessman? If I did, then my executives would live the same way, then the middle-level managers, and those below them, and so on. This would result in chaos. That's why I work so hard. I enjoy business because there are changes and enough ups and downs in the course of my business. I don't know what others think about this.

There Is More Room for Export

[Question] Can you tell us your business philosophy?

[Answer] I don't have any special philosophy. Our company does not have any slogans. One thing I want to emphasize is the importance of providing incentives to employees and conditions to do better work. There should be a united feeling that we all rise and fall together. Originally, our company was totally owned, in reality, by me. Before we issued common stock, I shared a great deal of the company assets with my employees. I gave stock worth about a million won to everyone of deputy manager or higher rank. Most executives must own stock worth a few hundred million won, except for newcomers. I am more interested in new businesses rather than in the management of existing ones. I think I do better in that direction and also I get more satisfaction.

I may sound as if I am bragging, but I earned 60 billion won from North Africa last year alone. I expect to top 100 billion won this year. As you know, we don't have much of a domestic market. We have only automobiles for the domestic market, and I don't think it is worthwhile to compete hard in the domestic market. We have to compete hard in the domestic market. We have been the largest exporter for 4 years in a row. How did we accomplish it? I don't think it is because I am a good businessman. When I look carefully, there are many loose ends in our company. It is not tightly run. Still, we managed to become the largest exporter, probably because other companies did not work as hard as we did. They may criticize me for saying this, but I believe Korean businessmen are not doing their best. They should tackle their businesses with more passion. They complain that exporting is difficult now and that there are many problems. I don't, however, agree with them. There are plenty of opportunities for exporting. The claim that the export business has reached its limit is only a rationalization.

I had an occasion to look at statistics on the number of days of overseas travel by our people. They used to go mostly to developing nations in the midseventies, but now they spend more time in the United States and Europe. This means that they don't stay long in hardship places such as the underdeveloped countries in Africa. As you know, the marketing system in advanced countries is well organized and there is no need to stay there long because it is easy to get sales information. It takes longer to get information in underdeveloped countries, but our employees return home as soon as possible with only a minimum of work because life in those countries is hard. The employees became smart and weak. We should go where people from the advanced countries don't go. We will get nothing by following the advanced countries. Even for the construction work in Libya, we aren't making any money in big cities. We had to go to the desert. Although Daewoo has grown in size, we still have far to go. We must continuously march forward with ideas and confidence.

Do you want to hear a joke? When I go to foreign countries, I can see that their streets are paved with money. Money is stashed in every corner. It is not that we can't see where money is, but it is a matter of when and how to collect it. We avoid Japan and the United States not because we cannot make money there. We can go there anytime, but now it is far more profitable to go to the desert in Libya. That's why we are concentrating on Libya now.

Trying Experience for "Heavy Industry"

[Question] You mentioned that you have been the largest exporter for 4 years. I get the impression that Daewoo tries too hard to beat competitors in everything, a kind of elitism. For instance, you prefer hiring graduates of a certain high school. Are you aware of such a criticism?

[Answer] It is not true. In the beginning, five friends started the company with 5 million won in capital. Even if we had advertised, do you think we could have attracted capable people then? We had a great deal of difficulty in recruiting people in the first 4 or 5 years. So we hired friends, alumni, and the alumni introduced their friends and still more alumni. It is true that many of our executives come from the same school, but we did not intentionally

hire that way. The people at the lower levels are different. When we send managers to overseas branches, no more than 30 percent are from Kyonggi High School. In a way, the graduates of Kyonggi are at a disadvantage.

[Question] Concerning heavy industry, I heard a rumor that, when the government unified businesses, you and Chairman Chong of the Hyundai group were asked to choose between the heavy and automobile industries by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I heard that you asked Chairman Chong to choose first, and that he unexpectedly chose the automobile industry. I understand that there have been many problems in heavy industry and you have encountered some difficulties. Is that true?

(He remained silent for a while. Then he spoke slowly.)

[Answer] When the question of heavy industry was posed, when we had to choose between the heavy and automobile industries, I ended up with power-generating facilities. So I said that I would do my best once I took over the responsibility. But things changed again for various reasons. I decided to retire from active participation. I was agonized and very much disappointed at that time. I have many stories to tell at the appropriate time. I was thinking about leaving the business world and I gave up all my wealth. I meant to take a rest, and then do something different. I could not, however, follow my plan. I went to Okp'o and worked on various problems there. After facing my employees there, I realized that the company would not benefit at all from my departure. I changed my mind, and I declared to an assembly of subsidiary presidents that we could not compete with anyone in the domestic market and that we should go after the foreign market.

[Question] I guess that was the most trying time for you. Wasn't that the time when a magazine in Hong Kong exposed the financial structure of your company and the domestic bookstores were flooded with the magazine?

[Answer] It might have been. I survived the trying period. I think one matures through such an experience.

Businessmen Also Deserve Respect

[Question] This may be impolite, but Daewoo is a latecomer. As a latecomer, you must have had friction with existing businesses. How did you resolve the friction with other conglomerates, especially in the case of heavy industry?

[Answer] I don't think Daewoo is inferior to Samsung or Hyundai. I have told my employees that those companies are our seniors and we should not compete against them. Now they are headed by senior businessmen; but, in 10 years, they must retire. That is why I have made concessions on all problems, and I plan to continue to do so.

[Question] Did you give up your dream regarding heavy industry?

[Answer] No. I still have Okp'o Shipyard. I believe opportunities will come if I promote Daewoo hard.

[Question] Could you tell me about the Daewoo Cultural Foundation?

[Answer] Two years ago, I donated all the money I had, about 20 billion won, to the cultural foundation. It must now be worth about 60 billion won. It could grow to hundreds of billions of won. Even the Rockefeller Foundation did not start with billions of dollars. I believe the 20 billion won will play a bigger role in the future. A human being is mortal, and I wish to leave something behind.

[Question] Is the cultural foundation the largest stockholder of Daewoo?

[Answer] Yes. The foundation owns about 25 percent of the stock. It is the largest stockholder.

[Question] How much stock of the Daewoo subsidiaries do you own now?

[Answer] Nothing, except for some forfeited shares. When a local bank was increasing its capital, a lot of forfeited shares were generated, worth a total of about 200 million won. I bought it, and the stock has been registered in my name.

[Question] How are you going to provide funds for the cultural foundation?

[Answer] In the course of my business, I felt very strongly that the foundation in academic and technical studies is weak in our country. Scholars in academic fields are not treated well. I would like to help such scholars. I would like to help such studies. I do not interfere with the management of the foundation because the people who provide money and those who spend it should be separate. I don't think it helps to have uninformed people tell others what to do.

[Question] You and some other Korean businessmen have now become the greatest businessmen in Korean history. Don't you think you should be different from the rich men of past generations?

[Answer] Yes, you are right. You must know our businessmen are still not very well received. I thought about the reasons for such contempt. Of course, part of the blame goes to the businessmen themselves. But they are not the only ones responsible. Our historical background should be cleared, too. Since the old days, merchants have been looked down upon. It is true that some rich men flaunted their wealth through luxury and gorgeous houses. They lacked depth. We must have a more mature view of wealth than the old-fashioned one of money only. Businessmen need not be respected, but they should at least be understood as a necessary breed. Otherwise, our economy will not grow.

Business Belongs to Everyone

[Question] To whom will you pass on your business in the future? Do you plan to pass it to your children?

[Answer] I don't intend to. I am training my successor from within my company.

[Question] From within the company? What kind of person are you training as your successor?

[Answer] First of all, he should be willing to make sacrifices. He must have a sacrificial spirit as part of his nature. This may not be a related story. Let's assume that a rich man, worth 10 billion won, died. For his son to inherit his wealth, he would probably have to pay more than 8 billion won in inheritance tax. Since the tax must be paid in cash, the son would have to sell inherited stock or real estate. The business, however, could not continue if the assets were sold. For a business firm to continue, ownership and management should be separate. As the business succeeds, the profits should not be accumulated as personal wealth but as company assets which can be shared by many people.

[Question] You are advocating the philosophy that "Daewoo should survive, not Kum U-chung." Do you have any new plans to expand Daewoo, which must survive?

[Answer] I have a grand, ongoing plan that I conceived a few years ago, but it is too early to make it public. Exporting is fine, but we must also secure an inexpensive supply of natural resources. We should study this problem more.

[Question] Could you tell me about your lifelong dreams?

[Answer] As I told you earlier, I feel satisfaction and pride in developing something new, or by extension, in doing something creative. Business should not belong to one person. It should grow among the people and continue to benefit forever. Then, people will accept businessmen favorably. I want to demonstrate that businessmen can do something and set proud examples through direct participation. As for personal dreams, I would like to manufacture the world's best product, be it a dress shirt, a cigarette lighter, anything. I am involved in the manufacture of various products. Sometimes, however, I wish that I had concentrated on only one product so that I could have made the world's best product. If I get a chance to do so later, I really want to try it.

Likes Movie and Boxing

[Question] That must be your second dream, you as a free man dissociated from Daewoo. Do you have any favorite songs, poems, etc.?

[Answer] To be honest, I don't have time to listen to songs.

[Question] Do you watch television?

[Answer] I like movies, mostly spy and action movies. I also like boxing. I watch boxing matches after recording them on a video recorder.

[Question] You must like boxing matches.

[Answer] No, not really. But I somehow feel that there is justice or something like that.

[Question] Do you read many books?

[Answer] I am not an avid reader. I enjoy reading on airplanes. I read books on economics and history. I have difficulty because I am not knowledgeable. I can't read English books fast when I want to concentrate, and I have a hard time because I can't read Japanese. So I look for translated books. If I can't find good books, I select some books from foreign bookstores and have them translated in my company. Almost 20 books have been translated and published that way. I pass the books around to my executives. I wish more good books were translated into Korean.

[Question] Do you revere anyone in history or alive at present?

[Answer] I will answer that only if it is off the record.

[Question] Excuse me, but how much cash do you have in your pocket now? Do you mainly use cash or credit cards?

[Answer] I don't need any cash. I don't go to bars. When I have a dinner appointment, my secretary pays. I don't have any occasion to use cash personally.

[Question] I thought you would say that your credit was so good that you didn't need any cash.

[Answer] I have never had a credit account or a charge account. Once in a while, when I have to go to a bar or restaurant to entertain guests, I ask for a cash advance and pay in cash.

[Question] Why don't you charge it? Are you afraid that you will end up going there again?

[Answer] No. Why should I make them come to collect the money later when I can pay right away?

[Interviewer] I wish you good health until your second dream is achieved. Thank you very much for your time.

9829
CSO: 4108/127

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ADJUST 1982 MONEY SUPPLY PROGRAM

SK200310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government should make an overall readjustment of its original money supply program for 1982 as it takes a series of measures to counter the effects of the recent curb loan scandal, bank economists said here Thursday.

The economists said the government had originally planned to supply 5.13 trillion won (about 7.13 billion U.S. dollars) this year on a domestic credit basis 1.6 trillion won of which was to be supplied during the first half of the year. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

However, they predicted that the actual money supply for this year will sharply increase because the government will provide special funds to enterprises and short-term financing businesses seriously affected by the bill fraud case.

The government has decided to provide 200 billion won in loans to large enterprises and 220 billion won to small- and medium-sized businesses to minimize the aftershocks of the so-called "Mrs. Chang Scandal."

The economists pointed out that of the originally planned amount of 1.6 trillion won for the first half of this year, 1,059 billion won was issued during the first quarter, leaving only 541 billion won to be supplied during the second quarter. A total of 510 billion won was supplied in April, they said.

The disturbance of the curb loan market pushed up deposits at banks by 240 billion won during the first 10 days of May, and the total money supply has registered a 27 percent jump over the period of a year earlier, according to a survey by the Bank of Korea.

The economists said the total money supply is estimated to show an increase between 28 and 30 percent by May 31.

The government had originally planned to limit the total money supply to a 22 percent increase for all of this year.

CSO: 4120/273

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

1982 MONEY SUPPLY CEILING RAISED TO 22-25 PERCENT

SK210146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 1

[Text] In a move to ease money operations, the government has decided to readjust the annual growth target for M2 from the original 20-22 percent to a new 22-25 percent. In announcing the decision, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song told a press meeting yesterday that despite its seemingly expansionary tint, the readjustment is not meant to bend the government's "unchangeable" top priority--price stabilization.

Still, the government's goal is to contain this year's price inflation within a single-digit rate, the deputy prime minister reconfirmed.

Kim, concurrently minister of economic planning, stressed that "we will go noninflationary and still can do that (expansion in M2 by the three percentage points)." M2, a broad gauge of money supply, stands for currency in the public's hands plus time and demand deposits at banks.

The top economic policymaker pointed out the recent unusual financial-market development that caused a steep surge in bank deposits continues to press the M2 level upward--a distortion which he said needs to be corrected. "We can increase the money supply mostly with money in bank accounts without resorting to new mintage," said Kim.

As of the end of April this year, M2 registered a 26.3 percent gain over a year earlier on an outstanding basis. The annual money-supply targets, set by the government every year, are also based on year's end outstanding supply.

The three percentage points added to the original plan for 1982 implies that an estimated 470 billion won in additional M2 will be available during the year. In terms of the new bank notes and coins issued, the first four months of the year saw a 5-6 percent rise from the year before on an outstanding basis. In the course of pursuing the less stringent monetary policy, however, it was hinted that the government retreat if the policy modification hurts the now prevailing price stability. This year, inflation has slowed markedly with the wholesale price index putting up a combined 1.5 percent advance from last year. The comparable rate of the consumer price index was as low as 2.2 percent.

In addition to the softening of the monetary stance, the deputy prime minister attached much importance to the shift in the monetary management style he said the government currently seeks. "The government is going to supply more money but 'how' is equally as important as 'whether,'" said Kim.

Calling it a "momentous turnaround in financial-policy approach," he said that the government will renew the way of supplying and channeling funds into the small and medium industries.

As an immediate effect, the turn toward businesses of smaller size was said to expedite money flow, thus adding to the change of hands. Kim said this policy shift is important also in the aspect of sociopolitical strategy.

CSO: 4120/273

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

'CHOSON ILBO' VIEWS RESIDENTIAL REPORT SYSTEM

SK141138 Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean 14 May 82 p 3

["Reporter's Notebook" column by Yim Paek]

[Text] A report system encompassing households across the country is being worked out. That is, the residential report system, whose pro forma organization had been completed by February (by April in the case of Seoul), is being remodeled to become an effective system. With the Ministry of Home Affairs working out the details of the system, it is too early to gain a clear picture of the system. Whatever it may be, an official concerned at the ministry says that it is a major task this year.

The report system is "to promptly cope with calamities, spy infiltrations and crimes." Understandably, it is for the people, and so it should be by the people, too. However, is there a need at all? Does the administration feel insecure unless the people across the country are made reporters? Though I would not deny the positive side of the report system, I believe that thought should be given to the negative side.

The plan to establish a report system was mapped out by the Ministry of Home Affairs at the end of last year and was implemented at the start of the year. Primary organization of the system had been completed by February. However, the system was more in name than in fact. People concerned, such as those who are included in the system, did not know whether there was a system at all. Given this and prompted by the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the shooting spree in Uiryeong, there arose the need to make it more systematic. This is what the administration says. How systematic? All the people in the country are reporters. One in a household takes charge of enlightening family members. Tong and Pan [the lowest two administrative units] chiefs organize emergency liaison networks with them. Thus, a report system is being supplemented and becoming effective.

The official at the ministry cites as the background of the report system instances in Taiwan, where a report system is maintained, chiefly by "the anti-communist youth organization for national salvation," and in Israel, where vigilantes play a similar role. Also citing North Korea, where the 'five households system' is being maintained as a tightly organized report system, he stresses the need to have an equivalent organization in our society where factors of instability increase as it moves toward an open, autonomous society.

Conceding the need, minister No Tae-u, in a 12 May meeting of provincial governors, instructed the participants to beef up the report system.

Not many people would believe that our society would be unstable if no such report system is organized. Though the arson and shooting incidents were cited by the official concerned as justifiable grounds for a report system, the arson case was resolved by people having nothing to do with the report system, and the shooting has nothing to do with people's negligence in reporting. In this context, people do not like the ministry plan. It seems many people feel uncomfortable with the idea of people being organized in the first place.

The plan gives the impression that uniformity is being introduced into our social life. The idea of entrusting television field collectors and mailmen to be "special guidance men" disgusts many people, who feel their privacy is being infringed on.

Though the ministry says that it wants to have the report system organized "by the people themselves," not "by authority," this does not make any difference as far as how the people feel about the plan. The ministry would know from what it has experienced that "the spontaneity" expressed by the help of administrative authority cannot be genuine spontaneity. This is borne out by the report that several Tong [primary administrative unit] chiefs in a city were issued warnings because they neglected the report system organization.

Across the country we have police, reservists and civil defense corps members who are organized. We also have Tong and Pan organizations and monthly neighborhood meetings. Through these organizations, we can instigate the people to report. This is what we used to do to much avail at times of incidents.

I would like to ask the ministry to reconsider this plan which makes the people uncomfortable. Isn't the plan--devised by officials out of concern for their own "achievement"--an example of administrative window dressing?

CSO: 4108/15

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'HERALD' HAILS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

SK140110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Future of Korea-Saudi Ties"]

[Text] The cooperative ties between Korea and Saudi Arabia are an example of a rare case of progress attained so rapidly in relations between any two countries. Their interdependent cooperation in the economic and industrial fields has continued to increase since the 1970's and, as things stand today, the two nations will further promote their reciprocity in the decades ahead.

This prospect will be given further substance by the sixth meeting of the Korea-Saudi Arabia joint committee being held in Seoul now. The head of the 24-member Korean delegation, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Tong-hui, made it clear in his opening remarks that Korea is ready to make further contributions to the Saudi development by sharing its experience and technology. In fact, sharing of our development experience and expertise with other developing nations has been, and should continue to be, the kernel of our economic cooperation with less developed countries.

The Korean-Saudi relationship certainly is a representative case of our endeavor to contribute to the development of other economies as much as possible and on a reciprocal basis. A host of Korean technicians and workers have already participated in Saudi construction projects. On the other hand, a number of Saudi youths, though still moderate in size, have acquired some in-the-field experience in industrial technology. This kind of program needs more accentuation in the future as Saudi Arabia proceeds with successive development plans.

Saudi Arabia, needless to say, has an important part to play in keeping the Korean economy moving ahead. Especially its supply of petroleum to this country has helped us, in large measure, cope with the energy problems during the oil shocks of the 70s. While Saudi is expected to remain a major supplier of that vital resource for us, its industrialization will widen the scope of cooperation between the two countries.

The two subcommittees of the joint committee now in session, on economy and technology, respectively, will explore new areas or expand the areas in which the two countries can step up reciprocal exchanges in both commodities and technology. More business tieups between Korea and Saudi Arabia are to be encouraged in such explorations as a means of building a truly interdependent partnership between the two countries.

Whereas economic cooperation continues to underlie the Korean-Saudi Arabian relationship, it should be noted that their ties of friendly cooperation has yet to be complemented with another vital dimension. In this connection, the third subcommittee of the joint machinery, dealing with cultural cooperation, draws our deep concern.

Relations between any two nations, however cordial and cooperative, still lack a fundamental pillar when not based on one's understanding of the other's culture and vice versa. Such ties short of cultural props will hardly develop to a lasting partnership true to the letter. For this reason, Korea and Saudi Arabia will do well to boost cultural exchanges in the years ahead.

The two countries may well begin with people-to-people exchanges. Many official representatives of both sides have visited each other's countries to promote government-to-government cooperation. These activities must be backed up with vigorous nongovernmental exchanges, preferably in education, news media, and sports and youth programs. One last, but not the least, point meriting concern in this regard is the need for greater efforts on our part to understand the Islamic culture of Saudi Arabia. Toward this end, closer ties should be sought between the fledgling Islamic community in Korea and Saudi Arabia, the center of Islamic civilization. Indeed cultural ties will bear increasingly on the future of the Korea-Saudi partnership.

CSO: 4120/273

BRIEFS

JAPAN PRAISES PEACE FORMULA--Rep Seiichi Takawa, head of the Japanese New Liberal Club, terming President Chon Tu-hwan's new peace formula for opening of dialogue with North Korea for peaceful unification as "sincere," pledged yesterday that it would fully support Seoul's peace initiative in the coming days. In a press conference at the Hotel Lotte, he revealed that the Korean Government's idea of pursuing political purification and driving out negative psychology corresponded to the political concept pursued by his club. Takawa, who had once visited Beijing, flew into Seoul Monday for a week-long official visit at the invitation of National Assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok. He disclosed that he confirmed the Seoul government's sincere intention to broaden interchanges with other countries transcending different political systems. He also hailed the choice of Seoul as the venue for the '88 Olympic games as a "good chance" to improve Korea's image in international society. He dwelt on the need for putting Korea-Japan relations on the right track based on mutual understanding between the people's of the two neighboring states. [Text] [SK140120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 82 p 1]

FISHING ACCORD WITH ECUADOR--Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Ecuador have agreed to conclude a bilateral fishery agreement as soon as possible, an official at the National Fisheries Administration (NFA) said Thursday. NFA Administrator Kim Chong-su and Ecuadorean Vice Minister of Natural Resources Tuly Loor Argote [as received] agreed to pursue the pact May 14 in Seoul. The Ecuadorean vice minister ended his six-day visit to Korea Tuesday during which he met with government officials and business leaders, the official said. [Text] [SK200313 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 20 May 82]

BAHRAINI HOUSING MINISTER'S VISIT--Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call Friday from Bahrain's visiting Minister of Housing Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al Khalifah at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, a presidential spokesman said. Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho was also present. The Bahrain minister arrived here May 15 for a week-long visit at Kim's invitation. During his stay in Korea, he has inspected housing units in the southern suburbs of Seoul and attended an opening ceremony for an exhibition of construction materials. [Text] [SK210312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 21 May 82]

COAL MINE VENTURE WITH INDONESIA--The Ministry of Energy and Resources has given a go-ahead to the establishment of a joint-venture firm between five Korean concerns and an Indonesian state corporation for developing a coal mine in Indonesia. Announcing this, the ministry said yesterday the Pasir Coal Mine development program will be participated in by Hanil Cement, Samchock Coal Mining, Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers and two other firms from the Korean side. The Indonesian partner is the state-run P.N. Tambang Batubara. This year, the five Korean firms will invest \$1,660,000 in the project. By 1985, the investment is to total \$7,730,900. The terms of the contract initiated between the five Korean concerns and their Indonesian partner provide that 86.5 percent of the output will go to the Korean side and the remaining 13.5 percent to P.N. Tambang Batubara. The contract, covering development of 2,550 sq. km. will remain effective for 30 years after production actually begins, according to the ministry. The contract is not unfavorable, as compared to those for other foreign coal developers operating in Indonesia, the ministry asserted. Initial inspection of the Pasir mine shows that it has 15 coal seams whose length ranges from 800 to 3,000 meters. The seams are 1 to 16 meters wide, the ministry said. The mine contains an average 6,500 kcal per kilometer, it added.

[Text] [SK250203 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4120/273

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

EXPORTS REMAIN SLUGGISH--Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)--South Korea's heavy and chemical exports, which recorded rapid growth during the first quarter of this year, remained sluggish in April, a figure released Wednesday at the Korea Traders Association showed. April exports of heavy and chemical products were valued at 855 million U.S. dollars, a nine percent increase over the same month last year. The growth rate for February was 27.6 percent and 21.9 percent in March. In addition, letters of credit for [April] were valued at 494 million dollars, a 13 percent decline from the same month last year. The third and fourth quarters of last year recorded increase rates of 8.6 and 1.7 percent respectively in letter of credit arrivals, while the first quarter of this year registered an increase of 3.4 percent. The shipbuilding industry, which normally leads heavy and chemical industry exports, received only 23.8 million dollars worth of letters of credit in April, a mere 0.7 percent improvement over the same period last year. Since September of last year, Korea's heavy and chemical exports have earned more than exports of light industrial products. By the end of April, letter of credit arrivals for agricultural products increased 21.5 percent over last year while mineral products arrivals declined 36.1 percent. Letters of credit arrivals fell 14.7 percent for light industrial products and 2.4 percent for fishery products. [Text] [SK191208 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 19 May 82]

FURTHER IMPORT LIBERALIZATION--Seoul, May 25 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to remove some 100 new items from the list of import-restricted commodities beginning in July, boosting the import liberalization rate from the present 74.7 percent to 76 percent. At present, 1,886 commodities are subject to import restriction. A Commerce-Industry Ministry official said Tuesday the restriction-free items will include cosmetics and other commodities which are deemed to have equal international competitiveness with domestically produced ones, or whose import restriction gives no practical benefits to Korean-made products. The official said that a final decision on which items will be affected is still some ways off because the Economic Planning Ministry wants to lift the restrictions on some 40 more items, including hard liquor, garments and soaps, in addition to the 100 suggested by the Commerce-Industry Ministry to increase the liberalization rate to 80 percent. The official explained that the Commerce-Industry Ministry contends that only 100 items should be liberalized in order to stimulate the slumping domestic market and to cope with the growing protectionism in Korea's major trade partners. A joint meeting of the relevant government agencies will convene this week to decide on the scope of the import to negotiate the details of the import liberalization, the official added. Korea's import liberalization rate has increased from 53.8 percent in January 1978 to 74.7 percent in May 1982. [Text] [SK250806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 25 May 82]

CSO: 4120/273

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES UNITY OF REVOLUTIONARY RANKS

SK020738 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Special article of NODONG SINMUN, 2 June: "The Unity of the Revolutionary Ranks Around the Party Is a Key to Enacting Upsurges in Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Today, we assume the weighty and rewarding mission of enacting a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction to fulfill the revolutionary lines put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech. This demands that all party members and workers vigorously launch into carrying out the mission and be fully prepared.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: A basic key to win victory in the struggle for imbuing society with the chuche idea and reunifying the divided fatherland is to secure the ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks.

Our people's fighting spirit and revolutionary passion is unprecedentedly high. Cherishing great pride in glorifying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 70th birthday as a grand political festivity unprecedented in our nation's history, our people are resolved to stoutly advance toward greater victory, united around the party and the leader. This is their steel-like will. Defending this great unity of our revolutionary ranks and displaying its might are a decisive guarantee which enables them to effect continuous upsurges in socialist construction and consummate the chuche cause. The power of unity around the party is boundless and a basic source of all victories. The working people are the masters of their history. To powerfully implement the revolution and construction, the working people should be firmly united as one political force. The power of the masses is in their unity. Their firm unity displays a formidable power. As socialist construction develops onto a high level and a grand task is assigned the revolution, the work to strengthen the unity of the revolutionary ranks becomes more important. Socialist construction accompanying a difficult and complicated struggle for remaking nature and remolding society calls for the people's creativity and passion. It also requires a strong organizational discipline based on one goal and one aspiration.

The speed of the advance of socialist and communist construction depends on how the popular masses can be mobilized as an organized unit. Our country's practical experiences in socialist construction clearly show that only when all the people vigorously rise with an ideological will--united around the party--can they continuously enact great revolutionary upsurges and create epochal miracles and exploits.

The might of the unity of the revolutionary ranks around the party becomes a firm guarantee which enables them to successfully conquer any high goal of socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Only when a prospect for the future is promising and a goal for struggle is clear can the people struggle to realize the goal at the earliest date.

Struggling with a high goal is an indispensable requirement for enacting continuous upsurges in the revolution and construction. With a high goal for struggle, the people can vigorously advance the socialist and communist cause by mobilizing their potentiality, believing in a promising future. Only a party which possesses outstanding leadership and boldness and organized people can attain the goal.

The important trait of our country's socialist construction is in conquering the high goal, setting a high goal for the strategies and lines of the revolution and construction and the work in all sectors and all units. The trait reflects our party's firm resolution and our people's revolutionary aspiration to build a communist paradise in the fatherland by advancing faster than others. All the works in the political, economic and cultural sectors, including the revolutionary program to imbue society with the chuche idea, on which our people are concentrating their efforts, demand that we completely realize the independence of the working people. The unified might of our revolutionary ranks is manifested in conquering such high goals without fail.

Our people are a revolutionary people who have strong unity and a cooperative spirit. Realizing any work planned and operated by the party in a unified manner is the invariable faith and unanimous fighting principle of our people, who like revolution and struggle. This is our people's strong fighting spirit which has been consolidated in the practical struggle of the arduous and lasting Korean revolution and inherited as a tradition in the revolutionary march of the speed battle joined to the chollima.

Thanks to this fighting spirit, our people have brilliantly performed the causes of remaking nature, remolding society and reforming man based on the chuche idea. They also have carried out the grand 10-point prospective tasks of socialist economic construction and the line of chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy.

The people who are united politically and ideologically fear nothing. They are limited to a norm. Whatever the party desires for and whatever the revolution demands become their norm. Since they have such a viewpoint,

our people always carry out difficult tasks assigned to them without fail. For example, they produced 23,000 machine tools more than the planned production last year and built about 2,000 modern local industrial plants across the country for a year or so.

For this reason, the history of our socialist construction has been embroidered as a victorious history.

The unified power of the revolutionary ranks around the party is a decisive guarantee which enables them to create epochal miracles and reforms.

Today our Korea is evincing more brilliant rays as a country of miracles. A struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism is being waged vigorously. Accomplishments that astonish the world are being achieved in all fields of politics, economy and culture in our country, once a backward colony and a semifuedal country some 30 years ago.

Underlying these sustained victories is the might of our people's unity and cohesion, guaranteeing unanimity in action, ideology and will. Under the leadership of the party, a history of miracles is being created endlessly in our fatherland. With great national dignity and pride, our people have decorated the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a great upsurge in socialist construction and unprecedented labor success.

They have launched bold operations of erecting grand monumental creations such as the tower of the chuche idea and the arch of triumph. In view of their vast scale and high degree of architectural and artistic character, it was not a simple task to erect such grand monuments in a short time.

Nevertheless, our party members, working people and loyal shock brigade members, accepting the party's profound plan as a matter of life and death, have achieved astonishing accomplishments by completing these projects in the shortest period by vigorously struggling with deep loyalty.

Such a miracle of completing these grand monumental edifices in a long-range plan--which usually would have taken years or dozens of years to complete--in only a few months or a few years is a noble fruition of the might of the organizational nature, discipline and unity of our people, who willingly jump into fire and water at the party center's request.

These achievements show that there is no limit to the strength of our people--rallied around the party. When the masses are united and awakened, they can create astonishing miracles which cannot be measured by conventional means.

If all the people continue to struggle in this manner, they can accomplish ahead of schedule the vast work of basic construction aimed at successfully achieving the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and the grand projects of remodelling society and nature. They also can continue to embroider the days of our socialist construction with miracles and upsurges.

The invincibility and firmness of our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion are the source of our people's continued upsurges in socialist construction. Our people are accelerating the all-out march to enact the revolutionary lines and struggle guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the historic Sixth Party Congress and in his policy speech.

This struggle is a sacred struggle to achieve the unlimited prosperity of our nation and a communist utopia.

This noble historic cause is being successfully accomplished by the united strength of the whole people.

The source of the might of unity and cohesion in our revolutionary ranks lies, above all, in the fact that they are firmly rallied around a single center. Unity and cohesion centering around a single center, the leader of the working class, are the life of the revolutionary ranks and a basic source of that might. The leader of the working class has embodies the people's organizational opinion and is the supreme leader of the revolution.

The leading idea and leading theory which illuminate the path of the revolution are established by the leader. Scientific strategy and tactics are to be drafted by the leader, and all of the people's struggles are organized and led by the leader. This being the case, if unity and cohesion in the revolutionary ranks are to become truly mighty, all the people should rally around the leader who first explored the revolution.

Unity that is not based on a single center cannot endure the serious trials of the revolution. Accordingly, it is weak and will not last long.

Only when they are firmly rallied around the leader--the leader of the revolution--can the people achieve great victories and successes in the revolution and construction by guaranteeing unanimity in their ideology, will and action.

In our country today, all the people are rallied more firmly than ever around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Great unity and cohesion are invincible because they are based on the fact that our people have perfectly understood the greatness and wisdom of the leadership of our party and leader and their immortal revolutionary accomplishments. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the center of our revolutionary ranks, is a great explorer and leader of the chuche revolution. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has explored the chuche idea and illuminated our path, our fatherland and our people have been rescued from the crisis of life and death, have been able to greet such a prosperous era as today and the Korean revolution is advancing vigorously along the road to victory and glory.

Without the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we could never conceive of all our gains, including the people's government which is illuminating the fatherland and the socialist system, and our people's dignity and matchless happiness.

Our people have learned that the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and their own fate and that of generations to come depend on their uniting around the great leader under the banner of the chuche idea and that they are firmly convinced there is nothing they cannot achieve on this road.

Underlying this is the fundamental guarantee of our revolutionary ranks' invincibility and firmness which no force can destroy.

Thanks to the tested leadership of our party, the center of our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion, which was formed in the early stages of the Korean revolution, has been strengthened. This is a decisive ingredient which strengthens the might of our revolutionary ranks thousands upon thousands of times and guarantees the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

Today the KWP is the organizer and guide of all the victories of the Korean people. Our party is totally responsible for all the works of the Korean revolution and the livelihood of our people today and tomorrow. Great lines and policies reflecting the long-standing demands of the revolutionary development and the prevailing situation are drafted and executed successfully by our party, and miracles are ceaselessly created in socialist construction.

Without our party's extraordinary wisdom and tested and seasoned leadership, we could not conceive of the great victories in all fields of struggle to advance the building of our country, economic and cultural construction, military and external works, national reunification and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. We also could never conceive of the state of our people's being organized in socialist construction and the fact that our people are displaying their revolutionary spirit as people having a sound ideology.

Through the practical struggle of the arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle, our party has displayed its might without reserve and has been strengthened and grown to be an invincible and strong party which can consummate the cause of socialism and communism with its rock-firm ideological and organizational foundation and a vanguard unit of the revolution possessing absolute authority and dignity.

This makes our people optimistic about their future and firmly convinced of victories and the belief that only the KWP is the great revolutionary bosom to which they trust their destiny.

The invincibility and firmness of our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion stem from the fact that our revolutionary ranks assume the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the explorer and leader of our revolutionary

cause--and our party, the encourager and guide of all our people's victories, as the great center of leadership. This is our people's incomparable pride and happiness.

Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our party and society could not go on living even for a moment. It is a prevailing conviction and will among the people that there is no national honor or dignity or victorious advance or consummation of the revolution without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

Thanks to this ironclad unity, our people have made a great advance in the struggle to implement the magnificent program for socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Party Congress, just as they have always achieved victory on the road of the protracted and arduous revolution.

The unity of our revolutionary ranks is mighty because it is based on a revolutionary fidelity and creed. The most important trait of revolutionaries is shown by their revolutionary fidelity and creed. Only by displaying a strong revolutionary fidelity and creed can we staunchly traverse the road of the arduous and difficult revolution and evince loyalty to the party and the leader. Because of this, true revolutionaries value revolutionary fidelity and creed and do not abandon them even if they sacrifice their lives because of them.

We cannot automatically develop our revolutionary fidelity and creed. Only when we profoundly understand the greatness of the party and the leader and only when we are determined to return the benevolence shown by the party and the leader can we invariably display our revolutionary fidelity and creed. Under the care of the leader, communists understand the rule of the class struggle and the truth of the revolution, develop themselves into revolutionary fighters and enjoy an endlessly worthwhile life and honor in the bosom of the party and the leader. Accordingly, revolutionaries regard it as their inviolable revolutionary creed and moral fidelity to hold in high esteem the party and the leader for giving them a noble political life and a sense of dignity and happiness.

The experiences in the protracted communist movement show that when we swerve from the path of duty and lack creed, we are prone to waver as the trend of times changes and fail to be faithful to the revolution.

The unity of our revolutionary ranks is the most sincere and pure one based on the revolutionary fidelity and creed with which they regard it as the utmost happiness and honor to hold in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and with which they are determined to revere and admire the leader to the end and hold him in high esteem forever. This is why the unity of our revolutionary ranks is forever firm.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has devoted everything to the sacred cause for the people. Since the first day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of the

revolution, he has developed his firm revolutionary resolve and creed to devotedly serve the fatherland and the people and to find the greatest reward in the freedom and happiness of the people. Proceeding from this, the great leader has always stayed with the people, shared weal and woe with them and shown matchlessly great paternal love and benevolence to all our people. With a noble will to surely return such confidence and consideration, our people have always held the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem with flawlessly pure loyalty.

Today, the hearts of our people are throbbing with a revolutionary fidelity and creed for our party, which has led the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause to victory. The revolutionary fidelity and creed to hold in esteem the leader of the revolutionary class and to return the great benevolence shown by the leader should be invariably bequeathed by holding in high esteem the party, which is working toward completing the leader's revolutionary cause. Only the revolutionary fidelity and creed, which is bequeathed generation after generation, is a true fidelity and creed.

The KWP is the protector of our people's political life and a motherly party providing all the people an endlessly happy and worthwhile life. All lines, policies and activities set forth and carried out by our party are, from beginning to end, for making the country prosper and develop and achieving the interests of the people. Thanks to the benevolent care of our party--the incarnation of a great popular trait on the highest level--our people have fully enjoyed the true life of revolutionaries as never before, and a proud history has been created to help common people perform miracles and exploits and become the heroes of the contemporary era. Because of this, no matter what work they may carry out and no matter at what posts they may be, our people, with a firm, single resolve to return the confidence and consideration shown by our party, have highly displayed matchless devotion and mass heroism on the road of implementing the plan and intent of the party. History does not know great unity--a happy union among the leader, the party and the people--with which the party and the leader serve the people and the people, absolutely supporting and trusting the party and the leader, entrust them with their destiny. Because of the firm unity of the revolutionary ranks--the unity of all the people around the party and the leader with a single mind and will, we fear no difficult revolutionary duty we may be assigned and we can brilliantly occupy any fortresses in building socialism and communism.

Resolutely protecting and continuously strengthening the unity of the revolutionary ranks is an on-going task assigned us in the historic course of completing the cause of socialism and communism. Our revolution, which was pioneered under the banner of the chuché idea, has advanced long and far. However, our struggle has not been completed. We should pioneer the more distant and rough revolutionary road. As long as the revolution continues and as long as there is a struggle, we should continuously uphold the banner of unity.

Firmly guaranteeing the ideological and volitional unity of the revolutionary ranks is the essential requirement of the communist movement and

a key to achieving the victory of the construction of socialism and communism. The more the construction of socialism and communism advances, the more society becomes organized and the more social life becomes diversified. Without moving in concert toward a single goal with a single idea, the people cannot achieve success in the difficult and complicated struggle for economic construction and in the serious class struggle.

The might of the people is the might of unity. The basis of the superiority of socialist society is the unity of the people. To expedite the complete victory of socialism under the leadership of the party and build the happy paradise of communism in the fatherland, we should more firmly guarantee the political and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks.

Further strengthening unity based on the chuche idea is a key to protecting the solid nature of the revolutionary ranks to the end generation after generation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today the chuche idea has become the leading idea of our party and a most correct leading guideline in all our revolutionary struggles and construction work.

To make the unity of the revolutionary ranks solid and lasting, we should make it based on a single idea--the revolutionary idea of the leader of the working class, who pioneered the revolutionary road for the first time. The leader's revolutionary idea is a red vessel which maintains the lineage of unity and is a life line which achieves ideological concurrence and united action.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and chuche idea are the true outlook of the working class and a great leading idea which illuminates the revolutionary path toward triumphs.

The chuche idea elucidates the revolutionary truth for the masses, provides them a goal and method of struggle and faith in sure victory and the fighting struggle. Unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have entered a new and high stage on the basis of this great idea. In the midst of the historic struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, a single idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, prevails in society. The chuche idea is being embodied in all domains of social life, including politics, the economy and culture. On the basis of what has already been accomplished, we should consolidate the ideological and volitional unity of the people. As long as the class struggle and the outmoded ideology exist, there can never be an absolute guarantee of the purity of unity and cohesion. As the revolution advances and achieves greater victories, we should arm ourselves with the chuche idea and think and act in accord with the demand of the chuche idea.

No other idea than the chuche idea--not reactionary or counterrevolutionary ideas such as the capitalist idea or funkeyist and dogmatic ideas--should ever be allowed to come into our revolutionary ranks.

Under any circumstances, all the party members and working people should firmly defend the chuche idea and display the invincible power and vitality of the chuche idea, just as the young communists did in the early stages of our revolution, firmly safeguarding and defending the chuche idea while valuing it as more precious than their own lives. Thus, on the basis of the chuche idea--our party's revolutionary idea, they should make our ranks united ideologically and volitionally.

To strengthen the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks rallied around the party, it is important to closely link this work to the struggle to vigorously accelerate socialist construction. The united strength of the revolutionary ranks not only will be tested in the struggle but will also be strongly consolidated through revolution and construction. Socialist and communist construction, in which the party and all the people are organized and mobilized on behalf of a single goal is an important practical struggle enabling the revolutionary ranks to strengthen their ideological and volitional unity and cohesion. This is a noble experience proven by the history of our country's socialist construction.

The period following the war, the time when our country's socialist construction was put on track, was a hard [time;] we were short of capital, materials and labor. Everything was destroyed in the war.

However, under the leadership of the party and the leader, we were able to achieve a grand march of chollima. We were united with the determination to overcome trials by ourselves and to create miraculous speed in socialist construction.

In the course of this struggle, unity and cohesion of the party and all the people was extraordinarily strengthened. All the reactionary offensives waged by the enemies at home and abroad were crushed.

The period of the 1970's was a very important period for our country's socialist construction. Our people faced a sacred duty to make new achievements in all domains of socialist construction in accordance with the great revolutionary program to model society on the chuche idea as put forth by the party.

Upholding the party's lines, our people have achieved on all fronts of socialist construction great upsurges and renovations while creating a new chollima speed and the 70-day battle speed, surpassing the [word indistinct] speed.

In the course of this major struggle and advance, the united strength of all the people who rallied around the party was strengthened by hundreds and hundreds of times, and its invincibility was displayed without reserve. All the party members and working people should brilliantly implement the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and the line to make the national economy chuche-oriented, modernize it and apply science to it by accelerating the advance speed, displaying the self-reliant

and arduous revolutionary spirit of the past. They should display the might of our people's unity and cohesion.

The steel-like and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks which have been established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who explored the Korean revolution under the banner of down-with-imperialism, are being firmly safeguarded and defended by our party.

The glorious KWP is the great banner of our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion. Thanks to our party, which is leading us, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks are guaranteed forever. The future of our revolution is bright. Our people now are firmly convinced that when they are struggling, rallying in unity around the KWP, which has extraordinary leadership and invincible might, they can achieve new upsurges and renovations in socialist construction and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

By invariably cherishing this conviction and will and vigorously following the party leadership, we will illumine the history of socialist construction as a great epic and display the splendor of the chuche revolution.

CSO: 4108/159

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES UPSURGE IN PRODUCTION

SK010914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 31 May 82

[Editorial in NODONG SINMUN, 1 June: "Let Guidance Functionaries Deeply Grasp Reality and Encourage People to an Upsurge in Production"]

[Text] Today our guidance functionaries face an honorable task to encourage the zeal of the people and to create a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The functionaries of the organs of people's power and the economic organs of the state must penetrate the working people and properly enact the political work and the organizational work. By so doing, they must ensure that the working people adopt self-reliance and arduous struggle and accomplish their economic task.

The guidance functionaries must deeply grasp reality and actively mobilize the creative zeal of the people. This is an important requirement for the fulfillment of their duty. The guidance functionaries are leading members of the revolution and educators and organizers of the people. Thanks to the deep political trust and consideration of the party and the leader, our guidance functionaries have been assigned important guardposts of socialist construction. To fulfill their duty, the guidance functionaries must grasp reality and encourage the people to an upsurge in production. Deeply grasping reality and mobilizing the revolutionary zeal of the people is a powerful working method whose correctness has been proven.

To properly conduct industrial management and make preparations for production, functionaries of the provincial economic committees and other economic functionaries must first of all be familiar with the situation of their subordinates.

Understanding reality is the first requirement for guidance and a precondition to devising correct measures. The working people know about production status and other related affairs better than others. Only when they deeply grasp reality and rely on the people to carry out their work can guidance functionaries do away with subjectivism and bureaucratism, work out a scientific and aggressive plan and properly enact the economic organizational work.

Therefore, the guidance functionaries must go down to where their subordinates are, learn from the people and render guidance. They must vigorously push ahead with production and construction. As the revolutionary task becomes enormous and complicated, the guidance functionaries must deeply penetrate the people and more actively mobilize the revolutionary zeal of the people. By so doing, they should attain the targets for the second quarter and the second half of the year ahead of schedule and make epochal progress in the struggle to attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction. The new industrial guidance system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most superior industrial guidance system which can conduct economic guidance in conformity with reality and correctly mesh the unified guidance of the central government with the creativity of the local government. Only when the functionaries deeply penetrate the people can the superiority of the new industrial guidance system be fully displayed.

In accordance with the requirements of the new industrial guidance system, the functionaries must penetrate the production workers and, based on their ability, carry out the planning work, the economic organizational work and the guidance work over the production. By so doing, they must make an upsurge in production. The flames of the struggle for production and conservation will rise.

In accordance with the requirements of the working style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the guidance functionaries must make it a system to penetrate the production workers. In accordance with the working style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the guidance functionaries must always go down to where their subordinates are to check on attainment of production targets, to check on the status of facility management, material supply and manpower management and to link the segments of cooperative production with each other and to swiftly supply what is needed for cooperative production. At production sites, they must wage the battle aggressively and in a revolutionary manner.

In particular, they should go to the important domains of the national economy, including the chemical, metal, power, coal, mechanical industry and railway transportation sectors, and encourage the workers to fulfill their task without fail in accord with their individual, daily, and 10-day production targets and the index target. They should make an effort to normalize the production at a high level in all domains of the national economy by organizing the cross-production system and mobilizing internal reserves.

They can neither understand the real situation nor effect upsurges in production if they return after meeting only a few functionaries and conducting empty guidance when they go down to the lower units.

The party functionaries and economic guidance functionaries should even visit the underground mine gallery and [word indistinct] where the production masses work, listen to the masses' opinions by personally meeting with them and carry out all tasks based on their opinions. It is very important

for guidance functionaries in effecting a great upsurge in production to aggressively wage political work to meet the revolutionary zeal of the masses and the seething realities.

The political work is one of the important tasks for the guidance functionaries to carry out when they mingle with the masses. All the party organizations and guidance functionaries should focus their attention on the political work to vigorously inspire the masses in the struggle to fulfill the historic policy speech by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

What is important in carrying out the political work is to organically combine the propaganda of the party's economic policy with economic agitation work. The economic guidance functionaries and propaganda functionaries should inspire all the party members and workers to correctly understand the party policy in their sectors and to properly implement it by intensifying propaganda on our party's economic policy. The economic agitation work is a powerful means of inspiring the masses to implement the party's economic policy. The guidance functionaries and economic functionaries should vigorously inspire and encourage the masses to effect miracles and renovations by informally mingling with them and conducting oral, art and visual-aid propaganda to comply with the masses' taste.

When all the guidance functionaries vigorously wage the political work at their job sites as an agitator and propagandist, all party members and workers will effect upsurges in production with burning loyalty to the party and the leader.

We should support the political work with organizational work so that it is effectively enacted. The guidance functionaries have many questions to be resolved by themselves. They should actively resolve questions arising in the lower units, such as industrial management and organizing production, rather than restricting their activities to merely understanding reality. Thus, their guidance will be of help in the lower units and will be substantive, contributing to increasing production.

The party organizations and party functionaries at all levels should permeate the masses and participate in the party cell meetings whenever difficult problems arise. They should steadily enact the work by organizing consultative meetings of the functionaries of the state economic organizations, including committees of the Administration Council, and economic guidance committees of ministries and provinces, should grasp and guide the overall production in a systematic manner. They should personally go down to the important unit in question and discover internal reserves. They thus should substantively carry out economic organizational work.

Functionaries in all units and domains of the national economy should actively work to carry out assigned economic tasks by discovering what is short and what is not on hand, proceeding from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

CHUCHE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY ADVANCE

SK011014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 June (KCNA)--Science and technology is making a fast progress in Korea. By thoroughly establishing chuche in their scientific researches, the scientists and technicians have invented a chuche-based metallurgical method relying on domestic fuel and a new casting method, and they have succeeded in the manufacture of a host of modern large machines for grand nature-remaking.

And they have succeeded in their researches for founding a synthetic rubber industry and a new chemical fibre industry relying on home raw materials and have creditably solved scientific and technical problems arising in many fields of the national economy such as seed-nursing and cultivating methods of crops.

Last year they completed in a few months researches for the construction of the Nampo lock gate involving a project for damming off the sea in an 8 kilometre section and, by inventing new dyeing and processing methods, they have expanded the scope of the use of chemical fibre produced by chuche-based industry.

The scientists and technicians are contributing to the acceleration of the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living by solving a good many scientific and technical problems.

Korea was far removed from modern civilisation under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Science and technology has made a rapid development after liberation under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader personally called a conference of scientists in April 1952 in the flames of the grim war for driving back the U.S. imperialist aggressors and unfolded a far-reaching plan for the chuche-oriented development of science and has wisely led this work, indicating the direction and ways for the development of scientific researches in each period and at each stage of revolution.

Under the energetic guidance of the glorious party centre carrying forward the lofty intention of the great leader, the chuche-oriented science of Korea is climbing to a new, higher stage.

New scientific and technical inventions are reported from everywhere through the movement for following the examples of the unassuming heroes.

In Korea the Academy of Sciences and many academies of sciences for different domains, hundreds of institutes and industrial experimental centres have been firmly built up and a great many professors and doctors have emerged and an army of intellectuals more than one million strong have come into being to greatly contribute to the scientific and technical development of the country.

Now our chuche-based science and technique produces for itself electronic computers and TV facilities and has opened a new age of overall automation.

By their energetic activities, the scientists and technicians are contributing to the drive for attaining 10 grand long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

CSO: 4120/279

NATION'S GROWTH OF POWER OUTPUT REPORTED

SK011527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--The power industry of Korea firmly guarantees the rapid development of her independent national economy.

According to data available from the Ministry of Power Industry, as of 20 May this year, the output of electricity increased 20 percent above the corresponding period of last year, taking the ministry as a whole.

In May alone, the Pukchang thermal power plant daily produced 2.4 million kwh of electricity on an average outside the plan.

The Chongchongang and the Pyongyang thermal power plants improved the management of equipment and technology, markedly boosting electricity output.

Hydraulic power stations in different places of the country including the Supung, Hochongang, Kanggye youth and Pujongang power stations have also upped power output.

The Sodusu power station raised the efficiency of the turbines 4 percent through a vigorous technical innovation drive. This has made it possible to additionally produce tens of millions of kwh of electricity a year.

Electrical power output increased also at medium- and small-size power stations. The minor power complex in North Pyongan Province is turning out 10 percent more electricity than in the same period of last year.

To fully meet the rapidly growing demand for electricity vigorous endeavours are being made in Korea to increase the generating capacity along with the fast development of economy.

This year generator No 14 of the Pukchang thermal power plant and the Sodusu No 3 power station have been put into commissioning.

The construction of the Taechon power station, a large-scale hydro power station, is in full swing with the help of the whole country. And the Wiwon power station and the Chongjin thermal power plant are under construction at a fast tempo.

The construction of small- and medium-size power stations is also going on on an extensive scale.

During the 2 years since the 19th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (December 1979) which set forth the policy of building many hydraulic power stations by damming the rivers and streams, 65 minor power stations have been put into operation.

Korea has set herself the goal of producing 100,000 million kwh of electricity per annum by the end of the 1980's. Then, per capita electricity output will reach 5,200 kwh.

CSO: 4120/279

MODERNIZED KOREAN RAILWAYS

SK281546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--An energetic drive for extra-haulage is being waged to carry millions of tons of freight outside the fixed amount every month in the domain of railway transport of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The engine drivers are striving to haul one extra 50-ton wagon per train.

The locomotive corps are actively introducing various advanced transport methods such as single-section concentrated transport, multi-section concentrated transport and direct transport, in carrying freight which is large in quantities.

Greater successes are registered in transport with its means replaced with modernized, heavy-duty and high-speed ones.

The introduction of wireless communication and television into the train commanding system and the automation in the compound of railway stations and marshalling yards are being carried out at a fast pace.

In the meantime, heavy rails are being introduced and roadbeds concretized at brisk pace.

Railway electrification is going on as well. Electric traction has been introduced on the trunk lines, major branch lines and industrial railways. The proportion of haulage by electric locomotives in the total railway freight haulage of the country has gone up to 87.5 percent from 66 percent in the period of the 6-year plan (1971-1976). A unified system of electric locomotives has been completed in the major railway sections including branch lines and industrial railways.

Many new railway lines have been laid since liberation, with the result that our country has become one of developed countries in the world both in the length of railways per 1,000 square metres of the territory and per capita.

A number of modern railway factories are found in Korea. They produce electric locomotives, 60-ton heavy-duty wagons, refrigerator cars, tank cars, etc. Today our railways carry in a matter of 11 days what they transported in the whole year of 1946.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RICE TRANSPLANTING SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

SK030610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Thanks to the efforts of the entire party, the whole country and all the people, rice transplanting has been successfully completed. The agricultural workers, three revolutions team members and volunteers across the country, who vigorously rose up in the struggle to enact a new upsurge in grain production this year to conquer the height of 15 million tons of grain production, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech and the party's appeal, have completed rice transplanting as of 31 May.

While innumerable peasants in many regions of the world have been suffering from severe damage in their farming by a cold front, we have victoriously finished rice transplanting, overcoming unfavorable climatic conditions. This clearly evinces the justness of our party's agricultural policy and the superiority of our country's socialist rural economic system. This is also a powerful demonstration showing the unified might of our people who stoutly advance, overcoming any difficulty, united around the party and the leader.

Thanks to the great leader's wise leadership and the party's energetic guidance, this year's rice transplanting has been successfully completed. Based on his deep understanding and analysis of the reality in rural villages and farming experiences last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward tangible directions and guidelines to more thoroughly implement the party's policy giving the top priority to agriculture and the chuche farming method at various consultative meetings this year. He has wisely led the entire party and all the people to the realization of his directions and guidelines and resolved all problems arising from farming work.

The glorious party center has taken positive measures to continuously support the spring farming work, ranging from work to prepare for farming to rice seedling work and work to care for rice seedling beds. It has also led all the functionaries and three revolutions team members in the rural economic sector and local party organizations and power organs to work for mobilizing party members and agricultural workers to the rice transplanting struggle by deeply permeating the rural areas.

Following the party's demand and listening to opinions of the masses, those in cooperative farms of various provinces, including North and South Pyongan provinces, have transplanting well-growing rice along the western and eastern coastal areas by selecting well-experienced, skillful and responsible members as workers caring for rice seedling beds, increasing their role, planning and coordinating work to have all the cooperative farm members and volunteers help in the work to care for rice seedling beds and adopting a developed rice farming method.

During the period of the spring farming struggle, the entire party, the entire army and all the people vigorously supported rural areas with material, technology and labor. A huge amount of farming supplies, including tractors, rice transplanting machines, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals have been offered for rural areas. Numerous labor forces have vigorously supported the spring farming work.

All the agricultural workers, three revolutions team members and volunteers across the country, who have victoriously completed rice transplanting this spring, are effecting upsurges in taking care of crops, not satisfied with successes attained in the spring farming struggle.

CSO: 4108/159

BRIEFS

RICE, CORN TRANSPLANTING NEAR COMPLETION--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Rice and maize transplanting is being wound up in many cities, counties and districts of Korea. According to data available from the Commission of Agriculture, rice transplanting had been carried out at more than 70 percent and maize transplanting at over 90 percent as of 26 May, taking the country as a whole. Rice transplanting was finished at more than 78 percent in North Pyongan Province and Kaesong Municipality. Mangyongdae, Sadong and Taesong districts of Pyongyang, Sinpo City of South Hamgyong Province, and Sinyang County of South Pyongan Province have already finished rice transplanting. As of 26 May, 195 cooperative farms had wound up rice transplanting. Transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings had been successfully finished as of 25 May in Hoechang and Sinyang counties of South Pyongan Province, Wonsan City, Munchon and Kumgang counties of Kangwon Province, Songpyong and Nanam districts of Chongjin Municipality and many other cities, counties and districts. [Text] [SK280930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 28 May 82]

CSO: 4120/279

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

NEW NONALIGNED MAGAZINE PUBLISHES KIM CHONG-IL PHOTO

SK281056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--The first issue of the quarterly magazine AGE OF INDEPENDENCE devoted to the Nonaligned Movement was published. This magazine is published in English, French and Spanish by the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

It carries a photograph of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the great thinker and theoretician.

Also carried there is a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the Presidium of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held last year and a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on conferring the title of hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Comrade Kim Chong-il on his 40th birthday.

Printed in the magazine is "The Nonaligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Carried in the magazine are "Anti-Imperialism and Independence Are the Noble Ideas of the Nonaligned Movement," an article contributed by Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "Great Contribution of the Great Leader President Kim Il-song To the Nonaligned Movement," an article by R. Masood [as received], consultant in the international law of Islamabad and external examiner of the faculty of the International Affairs of the Oaid-e-Azam [as received] University of Islamabad, and "Great Is the Chuche Idea," a poem by Ajai Kumar Saral [as received] (Indian).

It carries news of goodwill visits of heads of state of nonaligned countries and news that nonaligned countries are strengthening solidarity and cooperation among them and forcefully striving to build a new society.

It also carries "An Open Tribune of Korea and Nonaligned World," an article by Pero Ivacic [as received], chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries, and articles contributed

by the minister of fisheries of the cooperative Republic of Guyana, the editor of SAKSHI news weekly of India, and the general director of HOROYA, central organ of the Guinean party-state sent [as received], in congratulation of the publication of the magazine AGE OF INDEPENDENCE.

Publishing the first issue of the magazine AGE OF INDEPENDENCE its editorial board says: The magazine is named AGE OF INDEPENDENCE to reflect the desire for a further expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement in keeping with the requirements of our times, era of independence.

It further says: The quarterly is being published to meet the demand for publications devoted to the Nonaligned Movement at home and abroad and help strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement to demonstrate its might to the whole world.

This quarterly will deal with ideas and theories relating to the expansion of the Nonaligned Movement, international conferences and symposiums, successes and experience achieved by nonaligned countries in the struggle for building a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and unity and cooperation increasing between nonaligned countries.

CSO: 4120/279

KOREANS IN JAPAN OBSERVE KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK010510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--A "meeting for supporting South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy" was held on 27 May at the Shigaku Hall in Tokyo on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The meeting co-sponsored by the "Liaison Council of Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Supporting the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" and the "Society for Defending Human Rights of South Korean Women," organizations of Koreans in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), was attended by a large number of Japanese youth of different strata and "Mindan"-lining Korean youth in Japan.

Yi Myong-chol, representative of the "Liaison Council of Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Supporting the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea," made a speech at the meeting on behalf of the sponsor side. He stressed that to overthrow the puppet clique of Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the Reagan administration, is a struggle against nuclear weapons and war and for peace and called for an intensified anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

A representative of the sponsor side made a keynote report at the meeting. The reporter brought to light the aggressive nature of the South Korea-U.S.-Japan military integration and the criminal nature of the "22 January unification proposal" of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

He declared that the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, an anti-U.S. statement issued by churchmen and the burning of the stars and stripes which had occurred recently meant the start of a full-scale anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people.

The expansion of the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea indicates a rapid formation of an anti-U.S. national salvation united front, he stressed.

After underlining tasks for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he called for a great unity to topple the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and found the most reasonable and realistic Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4120/279

FOREIGN MEDIA OBSERVE KIM CHONG-IL'S GREATNESS

SK311523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--Foreign mass media recently published articles on the greatness and noble virtues of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to reports.

The Indian paper GOMIAWAZ said that all the thinking and activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are run through with a warm love for the working people. Citing concrete facts, the paper impressively told about his noble communist virtues.

It said: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is always concerned about the life of the people, and spares nothing to provide the people with happiness. His great love giving life, vitality of youth, joy and happiness has reached everyone of the Korean people. His warm love for the people and lofty humanism, combined with his outstanding leadership ability, is displaying a great might.

The Congolese News Agency published an article on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. It said: Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il who was born in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle received most revolutionary education from his parents.

For his distinguished qualities as a revolutionary and for his immeasurable exploits in the revolutionary struggle, he is enjoying unreserved trust and respect from the people, and is held in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great President Kim Il-song.

Dear Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il is a paragon among the Kimilsongists who has perfectly mastered the revolutionary idea of the president, Kimilsongism, as his idea, theory and method.

He is held in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader. This is a firm guarantee for the final victory of the cause of Kimilsongism.

The Rwandan News Agency and the Nepalese paper ASIANO also published articles.

SPA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA 23 MAY

SK280420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, arrived in Vienna on 23 May for a visit to Austria, according to a report. The delegation was met at the airport by Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Parliament of the Republic of Austria.

On 24 May the delegation met and had conversations in a friendly atmosphere respectively with Fred Sinowatz, deputy chancellor; Anton Benya, president of the National Council; and Heinz Fischer, vice-chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party.

On the same day the delegation was invited to a reception given by Heinz Fischer, vice-chairman of the Socialist Party.

The members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Austria were invited there. Present were Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria; Hilde Hawlicek, socialist member of Parliament; and Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

That day the delegation inspected the Royal Palace Museum and the state library and appreciated a performance given by Austrian artists.

On 25 May the delegation had talks with personnel of the Socialist Party of Austria. Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and the DPRK Ambassador to Austria Pak Kyong-son and on the Austrian side were the vice-chairman and the central secretary of the Socialist Party and others. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the head of the delegation gave a lecture on the subject "on the fundamental principle of the chuche idea and its embodiment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at the Cadres School of the Socialist Party.

Present there were Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party, the director of the school, personnel of the Socialist Party and the Foreign Ministry, researchers of the Vienna University, parliamentarians, men of the press and political and public figures of Austria.

That day the delegation was invited to a party arranged by Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EXHIBITS HELD IN ZAIRE, CONGO

SK311244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpts] According to reports, exhibitions of books, photographs and handworks of our country were held in Brazaville, the capital of the Congo; Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire; and (Petitu), a city in Zaire, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

(Yutosuri Gimanza), director of editorial bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Art of Zaire, said: Dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader who is perfectly implementing the immortal chuche idea and leading the chuche revolutionary cause only along the road of victory. Indeed, the future of the Korean revolution is very bright. This is because the Korean people are upholding the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il in the forefront of their revolution.

(T. Pierre), lieutenant junior grade of Zaire's 2nd naval base, said: The Korean construction is very speedy. This is the spirit of the speed battle joined to the chollima. Under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, modern Changgang Street was magnificently constructed in the center of Pyongyang in a short time. This is a construction speed beyond man's imagination.

Director of culture of (Quiket) City said: Korean industry has been remarkably developed. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Korean working class effected great successes in carrying out the three revolutions. In Korean plants and enterprises, the automation and remote control system have been actively pushed ahead and have reached the highest standard.

thanks to the firm foundation of the self-reliant economy, the future of Korea is bright. The 10-point prospective goals of the socialist construction in the 1980's will be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

(Pumba Zlandte), director of the cultural research section of the Congo Writers' League, said: Korean art is the best in the world. Under the energetic leadership of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Korean people have greeted a grand renaissance of the 20th century by thoroughly embodying President Kim Il-song's literary idea. There has never been such a great development in art and literature in the world before. Korean art has become a powerful means to indoctrinate the people in a revolutionary way.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BURUNDI MILITARY DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT

O Kuk-yol Meets Delegation

SK010040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2302 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--A Burundi military friendship delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa [as received], chief of the general staff of the Burundi Army, arrived in Pyongyang on 31 May by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army. A welcome function took place at the airport.

Comrade O Kuk-yol met and had a friendly talk with the delegation.

O Kuk-yol Fetes Delegation

SK010447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a party on the evening of 31 May for the Burundi military friendship delegation on a visit to our country.

Speaking first at the party, Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, said: Our two peoples established close bonds of friendship long ago and have developed the friendly relations, supporting and cooperating with each other, for the commonness of their opposition to all forms of domination and subjugation and their adherence to independence.

He further said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes registered by the Burundi people and army in the efforts for building a new life by their own efforts under the correct leadership of esteemed His Excellency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, upholding the slogan of self-reliance, and wish them greater successes in their endeavours for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

Declaring that the peoples of Korea and Burundi are close brothers standing in the same ranks of the Nonaligned Movement and they support and cooperate with each other for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence,

he stressed: Our people and army will continue to make efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Burundi people and army.

Speaking next, Charles Kazatsa, chief of the general staff of the Burundi Army, said: During his Korean visit in March 1979, President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza paid high tribute to the struggle of the entire Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We reaffirm our support to your struggle for national reunification.

He continued: The Burundi people, together with many peoples of the world, will keep lifting up loud voices of support until the fraternal Korean people divided by imperialism will have achieved the reunification of the country.

We are convinced that Korea will surely be reunified under the wise guidance of the respected great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, to the good health and long life of His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, to the good health and long life of His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and president of the Republic of Burundi, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Military Talks Held

SK012258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Titles and names of Burundi officials as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jun (KCNA)--Talks between a military delegation of our country and the Burundi military friendship delegation were held in Pyongyang on 1 June.

The talks were attended on our side by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief general staff of the Korean People's Army, Major General Chon Chae-son and officers of the KPA and on the opposite side by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa, chief of the general staff of the Burundi Army, who is the head of the delegation, and Major Barutwanayo Deogratias, director general of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of National Defence, and Ndayisaba Selestine, who are members of the delegation.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

THAI SPORTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 2 June met and had a friendly talk with the Thai sport delegation headed by Anu Romyanond, secretary of the National Olympic Committee of Thailand. Present on the occasion was Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee. [Text] [SK030425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 3 Jun 82]

'NODONG SINMUN' DELEGATION TO GDR--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its deputy editor-in-chief O Kyu-tae left here today by train for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [SK291522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 29 May 82]

CAMEROON OFFICIAL MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--Paul Biya, prime minister of Cameroon, met on 25 May Kim Son-sik, DPRK ambassador to his country, according to a report. The prime minister said that the friendly relations between Cameroon and Korea were developing favourably. He stressed that he supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean people's struggle for realising this proposal and hoped that Korea would be reunified at an early date in accordance with this proposal. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK300840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 30 May 82]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--A cultural delegation of our country headed by Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and arts, left Pyongyang yesterday by plane for Czechoslovakia. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa. Present at the airport were Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadrarek and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin to our country. [Text] [SK272326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 28 May 82]

CUBAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Cuban ambassador to our country, gave a reception on the evening of 27 May at the Chongyu Restaurant on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the victory in the Playa Giron battle. Invited there were Comrade Paek Hak-im, vice-minister of peoples armed forces, Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister

of foreign affairs, Chong Chang-yol, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army [name and rank as received], and other personages concerned. Foreign military attaches in Pyongyang were also invited there. Ramon Chong Sanchez [as received], military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, and Lieutenant General Chong Chang-yol made speeches at the reception. The attendants toasted the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Cuba, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. [Text] [SK280856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 28 May 82]

WORKER'S PARTY DELEGATION IN FINLAND--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, arrived in Helsinki on 23 May for a visit to Finland, according to a report. The delegation was met at the railway station by Jarmo Rantanen, member of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, and Anna-Liisa Jokinen, member of Parliament. Present on the occasion were DPRK Ambassador Yu Chae-han and officials of his embassy in Helsinki. [Text] [SK282322 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 28 May 82] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, visited Finland from 23 to 29 May, according to a report. During its visit, the delegation met Kalevi Kivistö, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League and minister of the First Ministry of Education; Jorma Hentila, general secretary of the league; Paer Stenbaeck, chairman of the Swedish People's Party in Finland and minister of foreign affairs; Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland; and Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Centre Party of Finland. Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion. The delegation was entertained to a breakfast by Matti Ahde, executive member of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and minister of the First Ministry of Interior. [Text] [SK010024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 31 May 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The political workers delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho returned home on 29 May by air after visiting Hungary. It was met at the airport by Major General O Kyong-hun and generals and officers of the KPA and Etre Sandor, Hungarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [SK300841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 30 May 82]

SPA DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIA--Pyongyang, 1 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chairman of its Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop arranged a party on 29 May upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Austria, according to a report. Invited to the party were Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Parliament of the Republic of Austria; Hilde Hawlicek, senator from the Socialist Party; the chairman of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party; the director of the Socialist Party Cadres School; and other personnel of the party and the Society for the

Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. That day head of the delegation Chairman Hwang Chang-yop had talks with Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the DPRK, in a friendly atmosphere. While staying in Austria, the delegation visited Lienz and Salzburg. On 30 May the delegation left Austria. [Text]
[SK011543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 1 Jun 82]

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